The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,820. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BENGAL.

DEATHS.

LISSANT—At Calcutta, on the 9th June, William Maynard Lissant, 3rd son of Mr. J. H. Lissant, of London House, aged 20 years.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

LESLIE—At Wheatfield, Simla, on the 4th instant, Mrs. M. Leslie, wife of Serjeant Major Leslie, H. M.'s 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

SIMPSON—At Morar, Gwalior, on the 1st instant, the wife of Captain G. B. C. Simpson, Brigade Major, of a daughter, still-born.

WELSH—At Sangor, on the 5th June, the wife of Captain David J. Welsh, B. A., of a son.

SHIPPING.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE A 1 Barque YARRA, 555 Tons Register, Captain TEASDALE. For Freight apply to EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FIRST SHIP TO LEAVE, FOR LONDON DIRECT. *To sail before the departure of next Mail.*

THE fine fast sailing British Ship WINTERTHUR, 657 Tons register, W. H. SEWARD, Commander, having nearly her whole Cargo engaged, will sail positively as above. For Freight or Passage apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents of the Owners and Captain of the Ship *Winterthur.*

LOADING FOR LIVERPOOL. (*With quick Despatch.*)

THE A 1 12 years new Iron Clipper-built Ship VICTORIA CROSS, 1262 Tons, and now on her first voyage, having undergone a thorough cleaning in Dock, is expected to make a very fast passage home. For Freight apply to J. W. WRIGHT & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT. (WITH IMMEDIATE DESPATCH.)

THE Fine A 1 Iron Ship MARTABAN, 700 Tons register, Captain HEPBURN, having the greater portion of her Cargo secured will meet with immediate despatch. For Freight and Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents Ship *Martaban.*

Bombay, 2nd May 1864.

FOR PENANG DIRECT. (*To sail Immediately*)

THE fine A 1 Ship SPITFIRE, 440 Tons register. For Freight or Passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agent Ship *Spitfire*

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

SHIP FOR SALE.

THE Oldenburg Bark "JOHANNA," of about 469 Tons, well found in Sails, Stores, Rigging, &c., and fit for immediate service. Apply to A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents to the Owners and Captain of the Bark *Johanne*

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

"TILLY,"

WILL leave Bombay for Kurrachee at 4 P.M., on SATURDAY, 2.th June 1864.

For Freight or Passage apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co., Managers.

No. 7, Rampart Row.

STEAM TO PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) Screw Steam Ship EUPHRATES, 1500 Tons, 160 H. P., Captain DAY, will be despatched to the Persian Gulf, on the 24th instant, touching at Kurrachee, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah also Lingg, if sufficient inducement offers.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain CORTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the English Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Shippers are particularly requested to send off their Cargo to the Kurrachee as early as possible bearing in mind the early arrival of the English Mail Steamers during the S. W. Monsoon.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(*Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.*)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer on the 15th July with Mails, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, to Calcutta, touching, weather permitting, at Carwar, Cochin, or Narrakel, Tuticorin, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., *Agents.*

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(*In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.*)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 11 to 12 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesques and interesting routs, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying between £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*, under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for FAMALIES, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7*s* per head; *second-class* £8-5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria at the privilege of the Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10*s*.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For farther particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co., Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viseé* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT, Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *India*, W. STEWART, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain STEWART will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it once leaves the Ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *India.*

Bombay, 6th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship *Wellington*, GEO. DITCHBURN, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, failing which they will be landed at their expense and risk.

Captain Ditchburn will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it once leaves the Ship's Deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners of the *Wellington.*

Bombay, 17th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The ship *Morayshire*, Captain PITON, from London, having encountered heavy weather on the passage, was compelled in consequence to put into the port of *Babia*, for repairs, the cost of which will constitute a general average claim on the ship and Cargo; and it is hereby requested that Consignees will call at the office of the undersigned without delay and declare the value of their respective Goods, that an estimate of the requisite per centage of the amount to be deposited may be made, and the average Bond prepared for signature.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents of ship *Morayshire* and Owners.

Bombay, 14th June 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "EARL DALHOUSIE."—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed, it is hereby notified that all Goods, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by the undersigned at the risk and expense of the concerned, and will be held as security for the payment of all costs so incurred.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has left the Ship's deck.

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Owners and Captain of the *Earl Dalhousie.*

4th June 1864.

WANTED A PRESS READER. None but those accustomed to the work will be treated with. Apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED.—A thoroughly competent BOOK-KEEPER. Address with references and qualifications "S," at this Office.

WANTED A BOOK-KEEPER, none but those thoroughly competent, need apply. First Class reference is required.

STOEHR, PRIEGER & Co.

MR. RUSTOMJEE ARDASEER is authorised to sign for me per procuration from this date.

MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE.

Bombay, 18th June 1864.

NOTICE.—The Offices of PLATT BROTHERS & Co. are this day removed from No. 7, Hummum Street, to No. 11, Apollo Street, Fort.

June 15th, 1864. R. NEWTON, Agent.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN HUTCHINSON ASPINWALL has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm. SCOTT, BROTHERS & Co.

Cochin, 1st June 1864.

A CARD.—MR. G. LATHAM, Civil Engineer, Architect and Surveyor, Offices—9 Rampart Row, Fort.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The Meeting lately advertised to take place on the 15th instant has been postponed until THIS DAY, the 18th instant, at 12-30 (noon.)

All Shareholders are requested to attend.

By order of the Directors,

W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY Co.—Applications for Free passes over the unfinished portion of this Railway between Bombay and Bulsar have become so numerous as to render compliance with them impossible.

Undersigned is therefore obliged to give notice that applications cannot in future be received or attended to.

J. B. LANE,

Offices Bombay, 15th June 1864. Managing Agent.

THE following Passages are required:—

FROM BOMBAY TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

For (3) three time-expired Men of Her Majesty's Military Service.

FROM BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE.

For (8) eight time-expired Convicts.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 14th May 1864.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—The Company's Deed of Settlement is now ready for signature at the Office of the Corporation, and Provisional Stock Certificates will be issued in exchange for the Call Receipts. Holders, not being allottees, are requested to see that these are regularly endorsed, as, otherwise, they cannot be recognised.

For the Promoters,

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Rampart Row, Bombay, 7th June 1864.

NOTICE.—MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO has been admitted my partner from the 15th instant, and our business will be carried on in future as Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of PAGLIANO & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1864. ALBERT VINAY.

N. B.—All applications, concerning Messrs G. W. WHEATLEY & Co.'s Overland Agency, should be addressed to the new Firm.

NOTICE.

The undersigned have this day removed from No. 5, Forbes Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street.

26th May 1864. PAGLIANO & Co.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)

ઇસ્ટ ઇંડીયા પ્રેસ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

ইষ্ট ইণ্ডিয়া প্রেস কমপনী (লীমীটেড.)

THE Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay at the Office of Messrs. C. BRICE & Co., the Call of Rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per Share due 20th June.

By order of the Board of Directors,

ALEXANDER C. BRICE & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 8, Hornby Row, 8th June 1864.

BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે લેનડ એનડ શીપીંગ કંપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बंबे लांडींग एांड शीपींग कंपनी लिमीटेड.

THE First Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company will be held at the Chamber of Commerce on TUESDAY next, 21st instant, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st May 1864, in consequence of which the Register of Shareholders will be closed from the 21st June to the 6th July, both inclusive, during which time no transfers will be registered.

By order of the Directors,

H. BROOKE, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 15th June 1864.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—The undermentioned Plumbers are authorized to work in connection with the Vehar Water Works. The public are requested not to employ any other:—

Mr. Kerbajee Hormusjee	...Erskine Road House No.	36
„ Hassumally Cassumjee	...Bajee Palla Road	„	22
„ Sullimon Adam	...Mahd. Hossain Kambeker St.	„	14
„ Dorabjee Nusserwanjee	...Woomerkady	„	40
„ Jewa Khan Sullimon	...Gumbow St, Fort	„	99
„ Francis Jesus	...Cavell Street.	„	53
„ Goolam Hoossain	...Bendy Bazar Road	„	68
„ E. Tonkin	... ...Duncan Road	„	30
„ G. Burstall	... ...Chinchpoogly	„	15
„ Abdool HoosainCassumjee	...Bossaree Molla	„	53
„ G. Phillipps	...Cavell Street	„	38
„ Hussumally Mahomedally	Bossaree Molla	„	74
„ Surroffally Mahomedally	Bossaree Molla	„	50
„ Cassinath Dadajee	...Duncan Road	„	69
„ V. J. Tabord	...Goolam Moiden St.,	„	24
„ Allybhoy Mothaboy	...Bossaree Molla	„	66
„ Mahomed Abba	... ...Abdul Gully	„	197
„ Pascoal Gomes	...Woomerkady	„	40
„ Sorabjee Jeewanjee	...Chulbhatwady Lane	„	48
„ Gopall Paudoo	... ...Janly Molla St.	„	37
„ Wittoojee Govindjee	...New Hunumon ... Lane	„	39
„ Muncherjee Jamasjee	...Breach Candy Road	„	474

By order,

F. KING,

Chief Resident Engineer B. W. W.

14th June 1864.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Subscribed Capital £500,000 with power to increase to £2,000,000 (two Crores of Rupees).

Capital called up £425,000.

Head Office, No. 4 Lombard Street, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Francis Boykett, Esq. Chairman (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)

J. A. Russell, Esq. Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Cole, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay.)

Thomas Cardwell, Esq. (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).

Charles A. Fearon, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).

William Maitland, Esq. (Messrs. McKellop Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Harry John, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.

The London Joint Stock Bank.

Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.

Solicitors, Auditors, Secretaries. Freshfields and Newman.

Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman Turquand Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank are being organised at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, Hongkong and Shanghai.

PROMOTERS IN BOMBAY.

The Hon. Michael H. Scott (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.)

Robert Hannay Esq., (Messrs. Grey & Co.)

Cowasjee Jehanghir, Esq.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Temporary Offices.—No. 2 Rampart Row (next to the Bank of Bombay.)

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	.....	2*s.* 0*d.*
4 do.	do.	.....	2*s.*
3 do.	do.	.....	1*s.* 11*d.*
2 do.	do.	.....	1*s.* 11*d.*
1 do.	do.	.....	1*s.* 11*d.*
Demand	.....	1*s.* 11*d.*

The Bank will also be prepared shortly to grant Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are in the course of being established, also to purchase or collect Bills on the same place.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain.....3 per cent.

„ „ 6 „ .....5 „ „

„ „ 12 „ .....7 „ „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other Shares and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Banks Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 14th June 1864.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MR. HENRY HUBBARD is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Hongkong, 22nd February 1864. DENT & Co.

NOTICE.—Our Office is removed to No. 2, Oak Lane. C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

NOTICE.—The Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Bank Corporation have this day removed from Nesbit Lane to No. 3, Church Lane Street, lately occupied by Messrs. Finlay, Scott and Co.

15th June 1864.

THE Interest and Responsibility of MR. SHAPOORJEE MANOCKJEE SAWYER in our Firm ceased from the 1st January last.

SORABJEE COWASJEE SAWYER & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

TIFFINS! TIFFINS!! TIFFINS!!!—The best Tiffin in Bombay to be had at half-past one o'clock daily, at the Cambridge Hotel.

E. E. LARTER, Proprietor.

Also, a first-class Billiard Table.

BOMBAY FLOATING DOCK COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Shareholders in this Company will please take notice that a General Meeting will be held at the Office of the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P. M., to receive and consider the Report of the Directors. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

14th June 1864. Secretaries and Treasurers.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed from the 16th to the 25th instant, inclusive.

By order of the Board,

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

BANK OF INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held within the Bank's Office on MONDAY, the 20th instant, when the following Resolutions which were agreed to at the General Meeting held on the 18th day of May last, will be submitted for confirmation:—

1. That the number of the Shares in the Capital of the Company be reduced from 40,000 to 24,00 by allotting three shares of Rupees 250 each to each holder on the 16th day of June next, of five original Shares the same to be taken in exchange for such original Shares.

2. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rupees One Crore by the issue of 16,000 new Shares of Rupees 250 each, and that two of such new Shares be offered to each Shareholder at par in respect of every five original Shares in the Capital which he may hold on the same 15th day of June 1864.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Bombay, 3rd June 1864. JOHN GRAY, Manager.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.—The Directors having made a Twelfth and Final Call, the Shareholders in the above Company are requested to pay in, at the office of the Company, on or before THURSDAY, the 7th July 1864, Rs. one hundred per Share.

Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date; after the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,

PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th June 1864.

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR SKIN ERUPTIONS AND PRICKLY HEAT.—To those who suffer from Prickly Heat, Eruptions on the Skin, use Osborne and Company's Petroline Soaps prepared from the pure Barbadoes Petroleum; a most certain remedy, and most extensively used in the Queen's Dominions; it is particularly recommended to Ladies with delicate skins, and also for the Nursery, being the mildest and most cleansing Soap for Children.

The genuine have the address of the makers on each packet viz., Osborne, Bauer and Cheesman; 19 Golden Square, London. Sold by TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that Interest on the paid up Capital of the Company, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending the 31st ultimo, will be payable (by interest warrants transmitted to the Shareholders) on and after TUESDAY, July 1st, at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, Bombay.

STENHOUSE & Co., Agents,

Bombay Gas Company (Limited.)

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.

Accumulated Funds £2,233,927-17-7.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks against fire on building, assessing the necessary premiums at the lowest rates of premium.

Rocka bad and fire bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay insured on the most favorable terms.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

VICTORIA LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED.)—Notice is hereby given, that a Third Call of Rupees Two Thousand per Share will be payable at the Office of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART & Co. on or before MONDAY, the 4th July.

Interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls not paid on the above date.

Transfer Books will be closed from 20th June to 4th July, inclusive.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,

Bombay, 10th June 1864. Secretaries & Treasurers.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that in terms of Resolution No. 5, passed by the Court of Directors in London on 17th October 1863, a Second Call of Rs. 75 per Share is payable on or before 1st July next, after which date interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unpaid Calls.

H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 27th May 1864.

WANTED A SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION. Salary 300 Rs. per mensem, with free Quarters.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office on or before the 30th instant.

Testimonials of character and fitness for the Office, should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,

E. HINGLEY, Clerk,

Committee of Management House of Correction.

Bombay, 7th June 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—NOTICE.—Written Notices of Assignment of Policies, the Premiums on which are paid in India, received and registered by the Agents at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but not by any Sub-Agents of theirs in the Mofussil, will be valid. Notices of Assignment *must be served in duplicate*, so that one copy may be transmitted by the Agents for Registration at the Chief Office in London.

By order of the Board,

LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

UNITED MERCANTILE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

યુનાઇટેડ મરકનટાયલ કંપની લીમીટેડ.

युनाइटेड मरकनटायल कंपनी लीमीटेड.

যুনাইটেড মরকনটায়ল কমপনী লীমীটেড.

NOTICE.—The Share Certificates for the above Company are now ready for issue, and it is requested that the Receipts granted for the first Call be sent to the undersigned to be exchanged for the Share Certificates.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Offices, Bombay, No. 1, Bruce Lane, 14th May 1864.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, and Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer, Captain TURNER, Secretary.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a large OFFICE, at No. 24, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO BE LET, two large ROOMS well adapted for offices. Apply to 17 Church Street. TAYLOR, RANDALL & Co.

TO LET, in Rampart Row, a good sized ROOM suited for a Barrister's or Broker's Office.—Apply to LEGGATT & Co.

TO LET.—The Premises, No. 15, Rampart Row, next to the P. and O. S. N. Company's Office, and now occupied by the undersigned, to whom apply.

LEGGATT & Co.

GODOWNS TO LET.—In Forbes' Street, Fort, and near the Musjid Bunder, large pucka-built Godowns. STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

6, Apollo Street.

TO BE LET, light, airy, and commodious OFFICES, very cool, and a convenient distance from the Court House, Custom House, &c. Rent moderate. Apply to "X. Y." *Bombay Gazette.*

11th Apri 1864.

"BALMORAL HALL," BANDORA.—This double-storied Bungalow to be let. Immediate possession may be had. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALLSOPP'S INDIA PALE ALE in excellent condition, bottled by F. FRIEND & Co., Magnums at Rs. 10 per dozen in Quarts and Pints at Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per dozen respectively; also their STOUT PORTER at Rs. 5 for Quarts and Rs. 3 per dozen for Pints. Apply to CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Rampart Row.

N. B.—Messrs. F. FRIEND & Co., having suffered severely from the forgery of their labels, have adopted a new Trade Mark, which is also impressed on the capsule, and particular attention is called to it.

TO THE TRADE.

TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.—The undersigned have always on hand direct supplies of Messrs. J. and R. Tennent's East India Pale Ale, and XX Porter.

Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that the name "J. and R. Tennent, Glasgow," should be branded on the Cork. FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,

Sole Agents to Messrs. J. and R. Tennent.

Bombay, 10th February 1864.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.—For Sale, at the godowns of the undersigned, JULES MUMM & Co.'s first quality sparkling dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints. JACKSON ACKROYD & Co.,

1st October 1863. 1, Oak Lane.

MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.—The undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. G. H. Mumm & Co. of Rheims, Sole Agents for the sale of their celebrated Champagne Wines at Bombay and Kurrachee. The first consignment has just arrived per *Lycaonia* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.

3, Meadow Street.

PRINCE OF WALES' MESS BRANDY.—The undersigned have been appointed by Préverand DeSonneville, Esq., of Bordeaux, Sole Agents for India, for the sale of the above celebrated Brandy. The first consignment has just arrived per *Leopardo* and is ready for delivery. PASSMORE & Co.

3, Meadow Street.

MOSELLE AND HOCK, of first class quality, from Deinhard and Jordan Coblentz, in quarts and pints. Rs. 30 and Rs. 16 per dozen, for cash only.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

Fort and Byculla.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, good old Golden SHERRY at Rs. 16 per Dozen, and SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK at Rs. 25 per Dozen. LEGGATT & Co.

Bombay, 5th April 1864.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in

2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.

2 Do. do. do. 1858 „ 26.

2 Do. do. do. 1860 „ 23.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account.

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21	0	per Doz.
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
„ 3, a full flavored Do., in Quarts	16	8	„ „
„ „ „ Ditto in Pints	9	0	„ „
„ 7, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, (apply to MERWANJEE MANECKJEE, Godown keeper at the Office of the undersigned.

BEER—Tennent's Pale Ale, in qts. at ..... per dz. Rs. 42

„ „ „ in pints ..... „ „ 30

N. B.—In the barrel (containing 3 or 4 dozen of quarts) and 6 dozen of pints), with an allowance of one bottle per dozen for breakage and ullage. For 50 dozen and upwards a reduction might be made.

BRANDY—Good Pale Cognac, from France, at...Rs. 16

Old do. do. ..... „ 18

BURGUNDY—Light Beaujolais, red Capenlos..... „ 13

Do. white do..... „ 13

CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart's, red Seal, in quarts..... „ 38

Do. white Seal, quarts..... „ 42

CLARET—Chateau Lecville, fine..... „ 32

Chateau Beychevelle ..... „ 17

St. Estephe, a light breakfast wine..... „ 12

GINGER WINE—Searle's, from Leith ..... „ 9

PORT—Carbonell's old fruity } Expected shortly. „ 32

SHERRY—Do. pale old dry, } Expected shortly. „ 32

Good pale tiffin (Cortisos') ..... „ 22

Dry pale dinner do. ..... „ 28

CANDLES, a few boxes (25 lb. each) fine Sperm, D. box ..... „ 12

CAB[illegible] } Westley Richards' Breechloaders, and } At va-

RIFLES } (as also Caps and Cartridges.) } rious

SAFES—Milner's and Price's patent fireproof } prices.

IRON CHAIRS—Brown, Bircher's celebrated } lasting .....

[illegible] ..... [illegible]

Bruce Lane, 22nd Feb. 1864.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.

(LATE R. TODD, AND JAMES ADELPHI, LONDON.)

MESSRS. CARDWELL PARSONS & Co.,

Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c., per doz.

Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum. Rs.	80	0
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	40	0
Do. „ Crown	29	0
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints.....	21	0
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality.....	40	0
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown.....	30	0
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints.....	16	0
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.....	36	0
Sherry Pale, Brand as Imported, since 1st June 1863	29	0
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29	0
Do. Golden, Do.	29	0
Do. Green Seal	29	0
Do. Two Fino	29	0
Do. Red Seal.....	33	0
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33	0
Claret, Light Wine,...	23	0
Do. Yellow Seal	23	0
Do. Red Do. Pints	17	0
Do. Do. Do. Quarts.....	33	0
Port, Black Seal	36	0
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34	0
Do. Brand a Crown	24	0
Old Tom, Red Seal	18	0
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18	0

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 1863.

In consequence of the greatly increased value of Sherry during the past year, and the further advance now made in Spain upon this Wine, Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are obliged from and after this date to raise their quotations to the above rates, 15th February 1864.

FOR SALE.

RED BOOT MART.—BOOTS & SHOES SELLING OFF.—The undersigned begs to inform the Public, that he is selling off his extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at greatly reduced prices to ensure a quick sale; the greatest part has just been received warranted and made especially to order.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

ENGLISH BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

REMOVED TO MILITARY SQUARE,

NEAR THE ENGLISH HOTEL,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES made to order for cash, at the following prices:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Patent Wellingtons	17	Sea Boots.....	25
Plain do.	15	Samber Riding Books ...	25
Elastic Patent or Cloth Boots	15	Samber Wellingtons	15
Do. Plain Boots	15	Samber Shoes	8
Elastic Enamel Boots ...	15	Plain Calf Shoes	8
Do. Plain Boots	13	Elastic Enamel Shoes ...	10
Shooting Boots to Lace,	16	Do. Patent do. ...	19
Lace or Button Calf Boots	13	Do. Plain Calf do. ...	9
Enamel Riding Boots ...	35	Canvas Shoes	6
		Patent Spur Boxes	3

Orders from Outstations (if accompanied by a remittance) promptly attended to.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have received a small assortment of Jewellery of first-rate manufacture, selected by their partner in London, and of superior quality to any in this market.

JEWELLERY.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A small and very light Brougham of easy draught for one Horse; must be in good order. Address, prefacing price and particulars to "B. L.," care of Bombay United Service Institution, Poona.

REWARD Rs. 1,500.

LOST OR STOLEN from the steamer *Indore*, between the 20th and 21st of May last, a BOX said to contain 1,000 Sovereigns. Any person giving such information as may lead to the recovery of the same will receive the above reward. Apply at the Office of the China Mexican Steam Navigation Company.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN (LIMITED).—The rate of interest allowed by the Bank on short date deposits, subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal, will be three per cent. per annum, until further notice. W. F. WESCHE,
Bombay, 16th June 1864. Acting Manager.

NOTICE.—A DOG CART, the property of the late Lieutenant STUBT, General List, attached to 6th Regiment N. I., will be sold by Auction on TUESDAY next, the 21st instant, at 5 o'clock P. M., on the Esplanade, in front of the Sanjaharian. H. S. ANDERSON,
Captain, President Committee of Adjustment.
Bombay, 16th June 1864.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Coffee, ex Steam Ships *Euphrates* and *Indus*, from the Malabar Coast, are requested to produce Bills of Lading, and take immediate delivery. The Company will not be responsible for damage or loss arising from insufficiency of packing.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Company (Limited.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES OF CARGO PER "TARTAR," FROM LONDON.—Several Consignees having failed to send Boats for their Cargo, in consequence of which the discharge of the Vessel is much delayed. Notice is hereby given to any that all Cargo not taken away, or otherwise, for which Boats are not alongside to take delivery as they come to hand, will be landed by Captain Sarpy at the sole risk and expense of the respective Consignees. All charges incurred will have to be paid by Consignees before their Packages can be removed.
WATSON, BOGLE & Co.,
Agents Ship *Tartar*.
Bombay, 17th June 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MUDDON BHEWJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece of Hilly Ground, called or known by the name of "Chal," situate, lying, and being at Worlee, and containing 3,363 square yards or thereabouts. Any and all persons or person having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 17th day of June 1864.
KELLY AND HORE, Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that HEERAJEE MANICKJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, has contracted to sell all that piece of Hilly Ground, called or known by the name of "Pankhal," containing 2,832 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being at Worlee, without the Fort. Any and all persons or person having any claim by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, on the said Ground are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 17th day of June 1864.
KELLY AND HORE, Purchaser's Solicitors.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M. An after packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps) until 8 o'clock A. M.
Registered Letters will be received until 6 P. M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Singapore*, will be closed on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. A packet for late letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A. M. on the 29th idem.

An Australia Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SIND.

Mails for Kurrachee and Sind, per Steamer *Kurrachee*, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf, per Steamer *Euphrates*, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	June 3	KURRACHEE	June 10
AGRA	June 11	LAHORE	June 8
ALLAHABAD	June 10	LONDON	May 18
AMHERSTIA	April 6	MADRAS	June 11
ALEXANDRIA	May 14	MADRAS	June 11
BANGALORE	June 10	MALTA	May 24
CALCUTTA	June 15	MEERUT	June 10
CAPE	May 31	OOTACAMUND	June 11
CEYLON	May 16	PUNJAUB	May 14
COCHIN	June 4	PENANG	May 23
DELHI	June	SINGAPORE	May 28
FRANCE	May 19	SUEZ	May 28
HONGKONG	May 13	SINGAPORE	May 21

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1864.

It is satisfactory to find that the proceedings of the Government of Bombay have at last attracted the notice of the Home Government, and that Sir Charles Wood has at last interposed to check that insolence of office which in Bombay has been pushed to an extreme since the commencement of Sir Bartle Frere's administration. The servants of the State, Covenanted and Uncovenanted, in this Presidency, will breathe more freely than they have been able to do during the last two years, when they learn that the Secretary of State has severely censured the Bombay Government for its arbitrary removal of Colonel J. T. Barr from his appointment of Political Agent in Kattiawar, and has ordered that Colonel Barr shall receive his back pay as Political Agent from the date of his supersession and shall be paid at the same rate for the future. It needed some such decisive interference as this act of Sir Charles Wood to convince men in Bombay that justice is still to be had in England for subordinate officers who have no personal interest with any of the members of our local government. Nothing has excited more general indignation against a Government, which, beginning with the fairest promise, has already become most unpopular with all classes of the community; than the seeming indifference of Sir Bartle Frere and his colleagues to the consistent application of those rules which have been framed for recovering the rights of the weak as well as the strong in all branches of the public service. We do not say that our government is, more often than other governments, guilty of conscious and deliberate injustice to men who are absolutely at its mercy. It is, on the contrary a well- meaning government, a government of good impulses, which wishes to bring every department to the highest possible state of efficiency, and to promote merit wherever it can be found. But it is also unfortunately true that our government, in its anxiety to fall in with the current of modern opinion, and to show that it does not lag behind the age either in theory or in practice, often shows itself to be very unscrupulous and very cruel towards men who stand in its way, and whose sole fault is that they do their work after the fashion of their younger days—*consule Planco*—instead of following the mode set by Sir Bartle Frere. A strong ruler, bent on remodelling a whole system of administration, and considering it necessary as a first step towards that end, to weed the service of all the men who were either inefficient or would be likely to hinder the carrying out of his plans because they were weeded to ways that were not his ways, would not hesitate to state fully what were his intentions and how he wished them to be fulfilled, and then to remove any officer who would not or could not act upon his instructions. But our Governor seems to be afraid to be open and firm with men in whose judgment and ability he has no confidence. He prefers to lie in wait for them till he can catch them tripping or avail himself of some quibble that technically justifies their removal from office; and then he pulls off the mask of apparent friendliness worn up to that moment, and displays the stern and unforgiving countenance of a master resolved, at whatever personal sacrifice, to do his duty to the public. Can it be wondered at that hardly a month passes, under such an administration, without the occurrence of some glaring act of injustice which becomes a scandal and a reproach to the Government? men who would have been willing to retire from or exchange their appointments, if it had been pointed out to them that the policy of the Government required their removal, naturally resent a supersession which leaves them, after many years of good and faithful service to the State, to return to England or seek some inferior appointment with the stigma of an official censure attached to their names. They resent it all the more when, as too frequently happens, they find they have been superceded for the benefit of personal friends of members of the family party which governs Bombay, for, eager as Sir Bartle Frere may be to patronize distinguished merit, it is but too true that he has the habit of rarely discovering merit outside the limits of a certain charmed circle.

Colonel Barr's case was fully discussed in the newspapers at the time of the Colonel's supersession and the appointment of Major Keatinge in his place as Political Agent in Kattiawar. It was not denied that there was great room for reform in the administration of affairs in the native states under the control of the Political Agent, or that Colonel Barr, like his predecessors, may occasionally have continued to carry things with a high hand instead of wisely conforming to the spirit of that policy of conciliation of which Sir Bartle Frere is the chief and most elegant upholder. But that was no reason why the Government should have attempted to ruin the reputation of a deserving officer by abruptly dismissing him from one of the highest posts in its gift. The absurd accusation was brought against Colonel Barr that he had insulted the Nawab of Joonaghur, and the Bombay Government actually sent an officer to the Nawab to apologize for the supposed ill-treatment he had received at the hands of the Political Agent. The reply of the Nawab was "what has the Government or Colonel Barr to apologize for? Colonel Barr was always and is still my best friend?" All remonstrances addressed to Sir Bartle Frere were, however, quite unavailing. Colonel Barr was removed, and, to redeem his own character, was compelled to seek redress at home. The result of his appeal will, we hope, lead the Bombay Government to be somewhat more careful if not more generous in its dealings with public servants.

The decision which procured for Sir Joseph Arnould the doubtful honour of being styled by the *Times of India* "the first lawyer in India"—how profoundly grateful Sir Joseph must feel to the blunderer who bestowed on him that most unlucky title—has, as we anticipated, been completely reversed, on appeal, by the High Court of Bombay. Mr. Justice Couch and Mr. Justice Hore yesterday admitted the plaint of Mr. Howard in the action for libel brought by that gentleman against our daily contemporary; and in doing so exposed and utterly refuted the monstrous fallacy which the learned Chief Justice had tried to establish as a principle of law, that a public officer has no legal redress against any one who chooses to denounce him in the newspapers as a man habitually guilty of the worst forms of corruption and embezzlement. What, asked the *Times of India*, in the moment of triumph it enjoyed when Sir Joseph Arnould rejected the plaint, what is the liberty of the press? Well, one may safely say that it would not be liberty, but licence, if it allowed irresponsible writers to "falsely and maliciously" accuse public men of committing the worst crimes, and provided no sort of punishment for such an offence against all social and moral laws. Sir Joseph Arnould, in giving his reasons for rejecting the plaint, unaccountably overlooked the fact that the specific indictment against the *Times of India* was the "falsehood and malice" displayed in its articles on Mr. Howard's conduct as Director of Public Instruction. The *Times* itself, with its usual happy knack of "putting its foot in it," unconsciously and ludicrously proved the truth of the plaint by acknowledging, in a light and airy way, the day after Sir Joseph Arnould had given his decision in its favour, that the principal charge it had made against Mr. Howard—namely, that he was accustomed to take bribes for conferring appointments in the Educational Department—was quite unfounded, and known to the *Times of India* itself to be so several days before the case came into the High Court. We are not, let us trust, traitors to the great cause of the liberty of the press (which in these days needs no defenders) when we affirm that Sir Joseph Arnould's decision, had it been unfortunately maintained, would have been most mischievous to society. But sound lawyers like Mr. Justice Couch and Mr. Justice Hore could not doubt for a moment the propriety of repudiating that decision as utterly unsound. In the case of *Harrison* v. *Bush* the point was settled that a person having a duty or interest to call for an enquiry into the conduct of any public officer may do so by a private communication addressed to a person having a corresponding interest or duty to grant such enquiry; but even in such a case as this the letter must not contain words more defamatory than the occasion requires; because, if such words be [illegible] the matter remains a libel. [illegible] needs no reasoning to show that Sir Joseph Arnould's doctrine would be fatal to the liberty of the press, or of affording the sanction of the law to the excesses of the *Times of India*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, 15TH JUNE.

Steamer *Alphee* sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, 17TH JUNE.

Steamer *Nubia* from Calcutta anchored.
Steamer *Emeu* from China anchored.

CALCUTTA, 17TH JUNE.

Government Paper Four per cent. 2 to 2¼ discount.
Five per cent. 7¼ to 7½ premium.
Five and half per cent. 16½ to 16¾ premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, 2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 0 11-16d.
Freight to London, dead weight, £2 5s. to £2 10s. per ton.
Jute, £2 15s. to £3 2s. 6d. per ton.
Seeds, £2 17s. 6d. to £3 5s. per ton.
Grey Shirtings, 14 by 13, 7lbs. 40 inch, Rs. 10-10 to Rs. 10-14 per piece.
Madapollams, 13 by 11, 3lbs. 32 inch, Rs. 4-11 to Rs. 4-13 per piece.
Mule Twist, number 40, good secouds, 12 annas per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, looking better.
Market for Twist, quieter.

LATEST FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 17TH JUNE.

ARRIVED steamer *Emeu* from Hongkong 13th May, Singapore 8th, and Penang 10th June.

The only political news has reference to the Taeping rebels.

The city of Changchowfoo has fallen, having been gallantly captured by the Imperialists, under Colonel Gordon, who it is said now retires upon his well won laurels.

Nankin is now the last stronghold in rebel possession. It is not yet decided what steps will be adopted for taking the city.

An expedition is shortly to set out from Japan to open or re-open the inland sea to which the well-known Straits of Shemonaski form the key.

Nothing of interest from the other ports.

COMMERCIAL.

Per steamer *Emeu*.—Malwa, 708 dollars. Patna, 515 dollars. Benares, 507 dollars.

Exchange on London Bank, 4s. 9¼d. to 4s. 9¼d. Private 4s. 9¼d. On Bombay, Rs. 225. Calcutta Rs. 220½.

Steamers arrived from Bombay.— *United Service* on the 22nd, and *Orissa* on 29th instant.

Shanghae advices to 21st instant.

Malwa, 540 Taels. Patna, 390 Taels.

On London Bank, 6s. 6d. Private, 6s. 6¼d. On India, Rs. 508.

Cotton, 19½ taels per picul. No buyers.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

COCHIN, 8TH JUNE.

We are now in the height of the South-West Monsoon. From the 1st instant it has been raining heavily rendering the temperature extremely agreeable and pleasant. It blows hard occasionally, but we have not had any of those gales which are common on this coast at this period of the year.

The *Night Watch*, Captain Atkinson, consigned to Messrs. Scott Bros. and Co., is the only vessel we have now on this coast. She was in a perilous position in the outer roads, when the Monsoon set in, but, I am glad to say, she stood well until Monday last, when a slight hand breeze having set in, she successfully sailed to Narakal, where she is now lying. She has a portion of her cargo on board and only requires some light freight to complete her lading. This will be sent to her by backwater.

The steamer *Nada* arrived here on Saturday last, but she was unable to land her mails or goods on account of the boisterous state of the sea. She remained till the next morning when she left for Calcutta *via* Colombo and Madras. It is said that the cargo she had for Cochin will be landed at Madras and conveyed thence to Cochin by rail.

Business here is at a stand-still, and with the exception of very small quantities of oil, no produce is coming in.

LAHORE, 9TH JUNE.

I have better news to give you from Cashmere than the unpleasant rumours in my last, which I hope were unfounded. The Maharajah is going with the spirit of the times and has rushed to the front of the advocates of free trade. You are aware that the rates of customs duty on the Cashmere frontier have hitherto been quite prohibitory. With his head filled with the false ideas so common among Orientals the ruler of that country has long taxed all articles of import at the most exorbitant rates, fancying that he would be the richer for it, but with the actual effect of keeping many comforts and some necessaries of life out of his country. The poor were oppressed while the despot's coffers were more the heavier. Now, however, the wind has changed and commercial prosperity appears in sight. Instead of the former duty of 20 per cent. on Manchester goods a rate of 8 per cent. all round is now declared. Broad cloth is to be taxed at the same low rate instead of 29 per cent. as formerly. The rate on metal goods is reduced from rates reaching to 100 per cent. to Rs. 12-8. Sugar is reduced from 126 per maund to Rs. 8. Tea from 78 to Rs. 12-8 per cent. Rock Salt from 12 as. 6 pies per maund to 8 annas. A transit duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* has been fixed which will carry goods up to Yeh *Ad valorem* duties are sometimes objected to as affording an opening for oppression in a native state. This may be so, but the system works well with ourselves. There will be exaction and fraud in native states whatever system be adopted. The importance of these reforms cannot be over-estimated. The news will be specially interesting to the commercial community of Bombay. The door seems now open to the influx of a large trade into a country that, hitherto has been almost cut off from the civilized world. A good stimulus will now be given to the flow of European goods up-country. When the new trade is well established, there is every prospect of our being able to reach the hitherto inaccessible markets of Central Asia through Cashmere. Apart from all commercial considerations, which are always more or less selfish, these innovations afford a gratifying subject of reflection to the philanthropist. We now see an oppressed people entrusted with privileges which it will be their own fault if they do not turn to good account. An opportunity is given to the trading classes to import articles of commerce which are sure to find a ready sale, while the people generally become acquainted with comforts before unknown, and with abundance of necessaries of life which they were previously obliged to treat as costly luxuries.

I imagine the haughty ruler of Cashmere, with all his hatred of individual Europeans and his desire to keep them out of his country, is nevertheless persuaded that his only chance is to stand well with the British Government, whose influence these reforms must be attributed. He is the creation of that Government, and, if British support were removed, he would be nowhere. He would be at the mercy of every robber captain, and every wandering cut throat. Natives have a peculiar kind of fidelity of their own. We thought the Sikhs perfidious when the rebellion broke out in Mooltan, and so they were. But then they were scheming for their return to power which our presence in the country rendered more and more unlikely. They were fighting for independence and thought all means fair that served their purpose. They would be our poor allies one day and turn their bayonets against us the next. But when we had an opportunity of making a man, the case was very different. Gratitude ought to be an advantage and comfortably made up his mind to forsake his old friends and old policy and cast in his lot with the new. Thus it was with Golab Sing and thus it is with his son and successor.

You may have heard of the extensive improvements effected during the last year outside the walls of the native city. A garden, with blooming flowers, fruit trees, shady walks and arbours, has been formed round the entire extent of the walls, except below the Fort. It is kept up at considerable expense out of the Municipal Funds. I must remark in passing that the rich and influential members of the City Corporation never can find it convenient to put their hands into their own pockets for any public purpose, though they display the utmost prodigality in dealing with the Municipal Income, which is gathered from the pockets of the middle and lower classes. However, the gardens are acknowledged to be a public boon and are evidently highly prized by the people. Recently six bathing ghats, filled with water from a branch canal, have been constructed. Men and women are to be seen bathing in them at all times, but not with that degree of propriety which should, outwardly at least, be preserved in a city under British rule. Even the natives themselves are ashamed to see so many women disporting themselves on the steps of the ghats in the purdah style. There should be some screened ghats for women. Before, the people used to bathe in the Raven, at a distance of about a mile. The same state of things occurred there [illegible] when hundreds of people are walking past engaged in their usual avocations or enjoying the beauties of the gardens the evil above alluded to becomes more noticeable and offensive. The people are very anxious to have a shallow ghat with sloping sides for cattle to drink water in. This should not be allowed inside the gardens, but there are many eligible spots near the city where such an institution would be very desirable.

BOMBAY.

THE Band of H. M.'s 28th Regiment will not play on the Esplanade this evening.

WE are informed that the Financial Association of India and China is to be chartered.

MR. VEENAYEK JANARDHUN KEERTUNY, late of the Elphinstone College, has been appointed Head Master of the English School at Carwar (Sudashewgur).

WE hear that one of the Inspectors of the Cotton Department in Guzerat has seized three boats loaded with cotton on some suspicion at a place called Mutwar.

IN consequence of the desertion of the crew of the steamer *Coringa* to be present at the Mohurrum festivities, her departure for Kurrachee, which was fixed for the 15th, had to be postponed to yesterday.

WE understand that the Political Agent of Kattiawar is at present engaged in classifying the native rulers or chiefs of that place. There are about four hundred chiefs in Kattiawar.

IT is stated that Mr. James Burgess, the Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, is to be appointed Honorary Secretary to the Bombay Geographical Society.

AN English school has lately been established at Honore in Canara. About three hundred boys have already commenced attending the school. It is a gratifying circumstance that the people of the interior towns and villages now begin to recognise the benefits of English education.

FROM a notice in our advertising columns it will be seen that a box containing 1,000 sovereigns was either lost or stolen from the steamer *Indore* between the 20th and 21st of May. A reward of Rs. 1,500 is offered, which it is to be hoped will be the means of speedily bringing the offender to justice.

WITH a view to impart a sound English education to the pupils of the Kurrachee and Hydrabad Institutions, it has been arranged to place these institutions under the superintendence of European teachers. We understand that provision has already been made in the "Local Funds" to meet the additional expense which will be entailed in consequence of this arrangement.

THE adjourned meeting of the shareholders of the Treacher and Company (Limited) will be held this day (Saturday) at half-past 12 o'clock noon, at the office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, to receive the Report of the Directors for the half-year ending 31st March last: and to transact such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

AS the Municipal authorities are without scavengers just now it is hardly fair to find fault; but if one of the numerous assistants recently appointed will take a stroll round the Elphinstone Circle he will find that the recent showers have formed a reservoir of water which, when the monsoon sets in properly, will become a bath big enough and deep enough for the ablution of half Bombay. Seriously, the road is at present all but impassable, and demands the prompt attention of the Commissioners.

TRESPASS.—The acting First Judge of the Small Cause Court was engaged the whole of yesterday in hearing a case in which one Syed Mahomed Syed Ibrahim was the plaintiff, and one Dada Fuckeerakhan was the defendant. Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Cooper appeared on behalf of the respective parties. It appears that about twenty-five years ago the mother of the plaintiff purchased a house registered No. 7 at Jamlee Moola at a Sheriff's sale. Subsequent to her death the plaintiff came in possession of it and used to get rents from different tenants who occupied the house. On the 9th ultimo the defendant, who seems to have no right whatever over the property, entered therein with force of arms and broke open the locks of the doors of the second story which was under repairs and have since occupied the same. The plaintiff, who is old and blind, instructed his grandson to take legal steps against the intruder. He accordingly filed an action of Rs. 200 against the defendant to recover the damage thus sustained by the old man by the wrongful entry of the defendant. Mr. Macfarlane contended that the defendant had no right to enter into the premises, and that his client is the real owner of the house in question. Mr. Cooper for the defence set up three pleas, (1st.) The learned counsel denied the trespass, 2nd. That the plaintiff was not in possession of the premises; and lastly, that the defendant was the tenant of one Syed Mahomed Syed Abdoola, the nephew of the plaintiff, and that he was the owner of the property as heir to his late father. The evidence of the plaintiff and his witnesses was then taken at considerable length, from which it appeared that he used to get rents of the property, but it did not clearly appear that the defendant did not commit a trespass.

The hearing of the case was commenced at 11 o'clock, and it was not concluded at 3 P. M. when our reporter left the Court.

"NOW" AND "THEN."—On the 6th of May, 1836, Mr. Poulett Thomson, afterwards Lord Sydenham, and at that time President of the Board of Trade, remarked in the House of Commons on the course of gambling then in progress in the terms following:—"It is impossible not to be struck with the spirit of speculation which now exists in the country; but I believe there is a great difference now from what took place in 1825. The spirit of speculation was then turned to foreign adventure of the most extraordinary description, but now it is directed to home objects. Really, on turning to any newspaper and observing the advertisements of joint-stock companies upon every possible subject every man must be struck with astonishment at the fever which rages at this moment for those speculations. The nominal amount of capital to be raised by subscription amounts to 200,000,000*l.*, and the number of companies is between 300 and 400. I am just now reminded of one case, that of sugar, but that is a sound speculation compared with some in my list. The first is the British Agricultural Loan Company, with a capital of 2,000,000*l.* I have been furnished with a blank form note published by this company. Another company is proposed for supplying pure spring water, capital 300,000*l.* Then there is the Patent Steam Paddle Company, with a capital of 30,000*l.*; the Safety Cabriolet Company, capital 100,000*l.*; the British and American Intercourse Company, capital 2,000,000*l.*; the London Whale Fishery Company, capital 600,000*l.*; the Liverpool, British, and Foreign Trading Company, capital 250,000*l.* The fact is that the greater part of these companies are got up by speculators for the purpose of selling their shares. I have seen also with great regret the extent to which joint-stock banks have sprung up in the country. I believe, indeed, that great good has arisen from joint-stock banks; but the observations I have made with regard to other companies are equally applicable to many of the joint-stock banks now springing up. I have a prospectus of what is called the English, Irish, and Scotch joint-stock bank, with a proposed capital of 3,000,000*l.* in England, and 2,000,000*l.* in Ireland, and 2,000,000*l.* in Scotland. The shares, too, are of very small amount. I have seen some companies with shares as low as 10*l.* The great danger of evil arising from speculations of this kind is obvious."

FORT POLICE OFFICE.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.—17*th June.*)

A LIGHT FINGERED GENT.—Wittoo Hurry was charged with stealing three sovereigns. The prosecutor stated that on Thursday evening he had the sovereigns tied up in a corner of his handkerchief. He went to a cutler's shop, and whilst taking some rupees out of another corner of his handkerchief, the corner with the gold was hanging behind. After leaving the shop he missed the sovereigns, and returned to the cutler and acquainted him with his loss. The cutler informed a policeman, who, having seen the prisoner loitering in the neighbourhood, hunted him up and, upon searching him, found the sovereigns on him. The prisoner said he found the coins on the road, the cutler saw him pick them up and asked what they were, prisoner replied copper coins, the cutler then took them away, and gave prisoner into custody. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

DISHONEST SERVANTS.—Soma Poola and Teemery Jaroo, were charged with stealing a currency note for Rs. 50. Mr. W. Thorburn, Assistant to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., stated that the prisoner were hamals in the office of the above firm. On Wednesday he received a note for Rs. 50 from Mr. Nicol, which he put in his coat pocket. Before leaving the office he went into a room to change his dress. Prisoner No. 2 took the coat from prosecutor, and putting his hand into the pocket where the note had been placed took out two keys and a knife, which he placed on the table. Prosecutor did not think of the note at the time, but missed it on reaching his house. The next day he accused the prisoners of the robbery which they denied. They were given into the custody of a policeman who found a key taken from No. 1 opened a cupboard, wherein was found a handkerchief, which was identified by No. 2 with the note tied up in it. The prisoners both denied having taken the note, or having put it in the cupboard. They were sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ANOTHER DISHONEST SERVANT.—Jackee Fernandez was charged with stealing four Government currency notes for Rs. 230.

Dhonjee Bomanjee said.—I am a coach builder, and live at Girgaum. My shop is in the Fort. I know the prisoner. He was in my service about noon on Wednesday last. I put two notes for Rs. 100 each, one for Rs. 20, and one for Rs. 10 with others into my pocket book. I do not know the number of the notes. I put the pocket book into my coat pocket, and put the coat on the splash board of a brougham in my workshop, and then went to look after the workmen. About 3 o'clock I looked for the money, and upon opening the pocket book I missed the two 100 Rs. notes, the 20 Rs. note and one of Rs. 10. I immediately collected my workmen, and they all denied taking them. I then called the subedar and gave them all into custody and sent for another party of the workshop. In about 2 hours the subedar called me and showed me two notes for Rs. 100 each, and another for Rs. 20: the note for Rs. 10 has not been found. I believe these notes to be mine. The prisoner, upon hearing the notes were found, was ordered away by the [illegible] another upon him.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(BEFORE THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH AND THE HONORABLE MR. JUSTICE HORE.)

Friday, 17th June, 1864.

THE LIBEL CASE AGAINST THE "TIMES OF INDIA."

Edward Irvine Howard vs. *Matthias Moll.*

Messrs. Anstey, White, and Hayllar, instructed by Messrs. Acland and Prentis, appeared for Mr. Howard, the plaintiff in this case.

On the 7th instant, Mr. Anstey applied to the High Court, when the case Judges were on the Bench, for permission to file a memorandum of appeal in this suit against the rejection of the plaint on the 13th May last by Mr. Justice Arnould in Chambers. The application was granted, and the Prothonotary directed to give notice of the appeal being set down for argument on Thursday, the 16th instant, but as this was a holiday it was postponed till to-day.

After a few motions of course had been disposed of, Mr. Chisholm Anstey rose, on the case being called on, and in a speech of considerable length stated his objections to the ruling of Sir Joseph Arnould on the rejection of the appeal. Sir Joseph's order was as follows, and was minuted at the back of the plaint:—

"Under Section 32 of the Code of Civil Procedure I reject this plaint. It appears to me that the subject matter of the plaint does not constitute a cause of action. It seems to me, as at present advised, that the series of articles set out in this plaint does not constitute a libel, but amount in substance to a demand for Government investigation into a charge of misconduct affecting the plaintiff, in his official capacity as Director of Public Instruction. Under Section 39 an appeal lies to a full Court from my order rejecting the plaint."

In concluding his argument against the rejection of the plaint by Sir Joseph Arnould, whose reasons for doing so the learned counsel condemned as unsound, unconstitutional, and as being opposed to the law of the case, Mr. Anstey remarked that if the Court concurred with him in opinion that the decision of the 13th May last was unsound it would be unnecessary for him to go into the libels. The learned counsel showed very clearly that the decision of Sir Joseph Arnould was opposed to the very sound doctrine laid down by the same Judge in the Great Malarej Libel Case in 1862 when the same came before the Court on an application for a non-suit. The learned counsel read a number of extracts from Mr. Justice Arnould's decision in that case; and, in reference to his decision in the present case, said it was a monstrous doctrine to inculcate, that if a defamer of another were to put his defamatory matter in the form of an invocation of a public enquiry, and sent it on the wings of the press to the four quarters of the world, he should not be held responsible, however false his allegations might be. The learned counsel contended that His Lordship had no more right to reject Mr. Howard's appeal on the grounds he had given than any other officer of the High Court. What was the case here? A public officer is libelled in the grossest manner and accused of all manner of misconduct, embezzlement, and fraud, and because his calumniator chooses to demand a public enquiry upon his victim's life (the calumniator) is he to be allowed to screen himself from all liability for his offence, by ending his article with a demand for a Government investigation.

Mr. Justice Couch remarked that as the Court would now be called upon to hear an order which it was alleged another Judge ought to have made, it would be necessary that they should assure themselves that a cause of action was made out in the plaint itself.

Mr. Anstey then proceeded to read extracts from the plaint, in which the libels, six in number, and each succeeding one more gross and calumnious than the others, were set forth. These consisted of allegations of fraud, malversation, oppression, extortion, embezzlement, and selling of appointments within his gift; and, as if to give a peculiar piquancy to the whole affair, the Government is accused of a culpable complicity with Mr. Howard in all his iniquities! *Inter alia* Mr. Howard was accused of making more extortionate exactions from the poor scholars in the Government Schools than had ever been made, even under the rapacious old John Company, since the days of Aurungzebe. The learned counsel remarked that he should pass over such parts of the pious and reverend libeller's articles as were filled with cant and low vulgarity, and which savoured much more of the cockpit than the pulpit: he would rather not read them as not being germane to the matter: such pestilent stuff it was not worth while taking up the time of the Court by further noticing. The learned counsel concluded his argument on the whole libel by saying, that if such language as had been used by Mr. Howard's calumniator was not to be considered a libel, and allowed to go unpunished, then Bombay would very shortly become an uncommonly pleasant place to live in, as any one who pleased could then place himself above the law and defame his neighbour as he pleased. Mr. Anstey further most emphatically stated, on the part of Mr. Howard, that it was a false and most infamous lie to say that that gentleman had made any confession of having been guilty of the misconduct so fouly and maliciously imputed to him: and he asked if the Court would have refused to grant him a criminal information had his client chosen to adopt that form of prosecution instead of an action on the case for damages. Mr. Justice Arnould's decision in rejecting the plaint was a virtual denial of justice to his (Mr. Anstey's) client, and he called upon the Court to remedy the mischief by cancelling the order and directing the admission of the plaint in the usual manner.

Mr. Justice Couch, in the course of the argument, remarked that these articles called in terms for an investigation in the High Court, and challenged an action for libel. The learned Judge's decision rejecting the plaint was, therefore, it seemed to his Lordship a hardship upon Mr. Howard.

Mr. Justice Couch delivered the decision of the Court. His Lordship said the question before it was, whether the learned Judge was right under the 32nd rule of the Civil Procedure Code in rejecting the plaint on the grounds he had stated? What the Court had to be satisfied of was, that the plaintiff had shown reasonable grounds that he could prove the matters of his plaint. Assuming that the mode pursued by the defendant for demanding of Government an enquiry into the plaintiff's conduct in his official capacity was right, it would still be necessary for him, under the exceptions in the 499th Section of the Indian Penal Code to prove that what he had done had been done in good faith. The learned Judge who had rejected the plaint appeared to the Court to have omitted to notice this most important element in the case; the truth or falsehood of the allegations in the libel being a most important question in the enquiry. The plaintiff might show that the author of the libellous matter had written through malice, and the present Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, one of the most liberal Judges on the English Bench, and who had always maintained the liberty of the press, had ruled that if the language used was more defamatory than the occasion required this would imply malice in the writer. The actual malice of a libel may be, according to the ruling of the learned Chief Justice, (Erle) inferred from extrinsic evidence proving the matter therein contained to be false—or it may be gathered from the terms of the libel itself—as where words are used more defamatory than the occasion required. Having regard to that decision of the learned Chief Justice, the learned Judge said that the accusation contained in one of the articles set forth in this plaint and read by the learned counsel, which accused Mr. Howard of trafficking in the appointments at his disposal, was to his mind sufficient, unless it could be substantiated, of malice. Under all the circumstances of the case, the Court agreed with the learned counsel for the plaintiff, that the plaint ought to be admitted, so as to afford him an opportunity of defending himself against his accusers. He ought to be put in a position to be enabled to show that the alleged libels were false and not written in good faith. This he has stated in his plaint that he is prepared to do. The decision of Mr. Justice Arnould of the 13th May last, rejecting the plaint, must, therefore, be cancelled, and the plaint admitted.

In reply to an observation from Mr. Anstey, Mr. Justice Couch stated that these cases would now be proceeded with as if the learned Judge had originally admitted the plaint, and that the date for the settlement of the issues was fixed for the 11th July next.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Can any of your readers inform me definitely how the premium on shares of the Financial Association is to be calculated, whether upon Rs. 400 the subscribed amount of each share, or upon Rs. 200 the amount which as generally understood is to be called up? At present sellers demand premium upon Rs. 400, but this buyers are unwilling to pay, more especially in many instances certain of obtaining a refund should it afterwards be decided to charge upon Rs. 200.

Bombay, 17th June. M.

*** The Directors have, we hear, decided that the charge should only be upon Rs. 200 a share. But we cannot see what the Directors have to do with the matter. The premium is fixed by the brokers in the bazaar, and, if they have begun selling at a premium of 40 or 50 per cent. on Rs. 400 a share, no change in the supposed value of the shares is now possible.—ED. *B. G.*

MR. GELL.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—You let off Mr. Gell with too easy a magnanimity. At all events you suffer to pass unnoticed the false issue which he raises in his letter of yesterday. Mr. Gell knows very well that, if he is allowed to draw the plaint against himself, it will facilitate the defence. He accordingly summarizes the charges against himself into, *first*, that he opposed Mr White's conduct during his life, and *second*, that he published "an earnest eulogium of him after his death." Mr. Gell here conveniently leaves out the most damaging charge of all, and the one out of which all the rest spring, namely, that he unnecessarily, and with sickly hypocrisy, appended to his "earnest eulogium" upon Mr. White a sermon against his detractors, when it now turns out, and was all the time true, that Mr. Gell himself was maintained by employed all the arts of detraction against Mr. White, and had by their use succeeded in inflicting the most painful wound upon Mr. White which he perhaps ever experienced. Had the Editor of the *Times of India* written honestly about Mr. White, whatever their relations as men might have been, no one could have objected. But he wrote with that nauseous mixture of cant and malignity, which, I confess, nearly operates as an emetic upon my unreceived. I take up the *Times of India*.
THE LAST COMMENTATOR UPON GELLIUS.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—Anxious to be strictly accurate in my account of the publication of Mr. White's pamphlet, will you permit me to add that his executrix gives as her reason for publishing it, in opposition to the advice of all Mr. White's friends in Bombay, that "Mr. Reeves, the late Editor of the *Times of India*, had written a most unjustifiable letter upon his character, which, if published, would have done him great injury." If that gentleman can modify this information in any respect, I should rejoice to accept his explanation. May I suggest the insertion of initials, though the point is of little importance except as affording a possible handle for misrepresentation.—I am, Sir, your obdt. servant.
F. GELL.
2, Church Gate Street, Friday.

THE WORKING CLASSES OF ENGLAND AND INDIA.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In Mr. Gladstone's speech on the "Borough Franchise Bill," which I have extracted from your journal of the 16th instant, occurs the following quotation. The words were those of an address delivered at a meeting, by the operatives of the Staffordshire Potteries, and I cannot but think that they should be reprinted for the especial edification of His Excellency the Governor, the august members of his Council, and all those of the Bombay community who

hating the very sight of all babies. You may be pretty certain that this sily fellow's income may be estimated to a pie, it will not take the slowest coach at figures long to do that. But, mind you, I defy any one to define my actual assets this blessed day, although you have only to look into the Pay and Audit (and a very interesting book it is to those who have good appointments, I can tell you,) to find out the exact sum I draw from Her Majesty's Indian Government. Ah! I do something else with my savings than have up chromo lithographs by bhanggy, or "Patent piston freesing machines and wine coolers." I know a trick worth a good many of that. Perhaps you have never even heard of the "Bundlekund Tea Company (contributing)" or of the "Tapee Steam-tug and Dredging Concern (limited)." Follows like Fork would look pretty, but unconcerned were I to read out aloud to them that the Poonamallee Bank Shares were worth at this present moment no less than 150 prem; and sure to go up for ever so long! What cares he about Tea, Coffee, Dehra Dhoon, ale and porter Brewing Companies or the "Joint Stock sharks' Liver oil and Iodide of Potassium Company?" laughs when I talk about them, says that I talk about nothing else, am a money grubber, ought to have been in trade, and makes no end of stale and stupid jokes at my expense. It is annoying I may add, to be coughed down when I hold forth at mess on the dearth of silver and the best means of money, but *I pass over cooler* when I see my shares rising, rising, rising, and my tea driving Horniman's uncolored out of the market, and reducing the once famous Howquas mixture to the condition of a drug. If I *have* sold my buggy and my Sam Smith and a good many other little matters, they are all uncommonly well represented by what I can put my hand upon at any moment or at least at a little short. My Myrabolams and shares would now-a-days purchase a good many buggies let me tell you, and you might have the pick of Sam Smith's shop with the trifle I have at stake in the "Stable Litter and Ammonia Magnesia Phosphate Company." Young Nation I've, as they call him, was no doubt quite right, if he thought fit, to send his money t'other day to Gunner Morrison who had blown his arm or leg off some how or other. I did not, for I feel sure I may be called upon any day to pay up certain much more pressing "calls" than the Gunners, and much greater "calls" than the sentimental interest without made by the romantic young friend I have above alluded to. Do you know I often wonder what Gunner Morrison will do with all this money they are subscribing for him; he might do very well with it if he would only take my advice. I happen to know of a first rate thing that must soon trise to an extraordinary and unprecedented extent; the profits will be enormous and I am just now at my wits end to know how to get hold of some money to go in and win with. Ah If Morrison would only let me invest his money for him we might do very well, I laying out his capital for him, he profiting from my enormous experience and sound judgement. Let me tell you again that the days are gone for ever when you could point to me or to others and say "he hasonlly got so much a month." *Hasn't he!* Only let things go on at this rate a little longer, and I may buy up Jones and Company, or get into the Pill and Ointment interest of Holloway, and everybody knows that they are coining money in that concern, literally coining it.

THE LATE SEA FIGHT.

(From the Times.)

It is rather remarkable that the first example of a modern sea fight in European waters should have been furnished by a German squadron. In strict truth, perhaps, we can hardly say that any of the vessels engaged in the battle of Heligoland were fair specimens of the new model, nor does it appear that the tactics expected to regulate naval actions in future were practised on that occasion. The engagement expressed rather the transition phase of warfare in which we find ourselves at present, but for this very reason it is especially instructive. In the details which we have received of the fight the old and new systems may be seen in use together, and the effects of each may be traced and contrasted to good purpose. The German squadron was the stronger of the two, and its commander appears to have had confidence in his own superiority. His ship, the Schwartzenberg, was a 50-gun frigate, propelled by a screw, and carrying a complement of 540 men. Her consort, the Radetzky, was a 30-gun frigate, similarly propelled, and having a crew of 310 men. The armaments of these vessels consisted in the main of heavy smooth-bored guns, but each frigate did carry two or three rifled cannon of the new pattern on her upper deck. The Prussian contingent consisted of three gunboats, two of which at least, were iron-cased, though not all of which were their 12-gun [illegible] Juel, now familiar to us, and two 6-gun sloops, the Heimdal and the Dagmar. Such were the squadrons which went into action with such good will on Monday last.

Now, according to our new ideas of naval battles, the whole work should have been done by the ironclad gunboats. We should have expected to see these Prussian vessels keeping just out of range of the guns, and pouring in shell and shot from their rifled cannon until the action was decided. The result, too, according to the modern theory, should have been apparent in about ten minutes, when the Neils Juel should have been in flames. Nothing of this kind, however, actually occurred. On the contrary, the engagement was commenced, and with one particular exception, sustained, exactly in the old fashion. The Austrian commander took his ship into action precisely as Nelson would have done; in fact, his tactics remindid our correspondent of Admiral Lyons and the Agamemnon. He carried the Schwartzenberg "well in" between the Niels Juel and the Dagmar and opened fire with a double broadside. This proceeding appears to have surprised the Danes, as well it might have done, but in a minute or two they recovered themselves, and Captain Tegetoff soon found the difference between old times and new. A *shell* from the Niels Juel hit the Schwartzenberg just by one of her heavy smoothbores, and struck down 14 out of the 16 men engaged in serving it. The second shell burst in the ship's canvas and set the whole rigging of the foremast in a blaze. A third shell exploded in the outer chambers of the powder magazine and set the timber on fire. These two conflagrations placed the frigate *hors de combat* and she was obliged to go out of action with a loss of 31 killed and about 8 wounded. Nevertheless, the engagement appears to have lasted altogether nearly two hours.

It is curious to trace in these particulars the impressions at work on the rival commanders. Captain Tegetoff evidently believed in the good old system—the system of which he had learned and read as giving British sailors their reputation and success. He copied the tactics of Nelson and Collingwood; held that "no captain could do wrong who laced his ship alongside that of an enemy," engaged his adversary "yard arm and yard arm," and met the consequences. Had the Niels Juel been a modern ironclad, he must have been blown out of water [illegible] minutes. Had the Danish frigate approached on a direct course nearly to the new [illegible] she would hardly have arrived to deliver [illegible] double broadside. But, with one [illegible] Danes were not much superior to [illegible] Their advantage was that they did [illegible] to use shell. The Warrior herself [illegible] have turned these terrible missiles [illegible] than the Niels Juel, and they [illegible] points would be too fine to admit the passage [illegible] either side, and for about as much [illegible] we must expect them to go when matched against [illegible] ranging cannon and shells. It may be [illegible] true that within a certain number [illegible] of yards of [illegible] 68-pounder exhibits as destructive a power [illegible] of any gun we possess, and if [illegible] advantage were still to be decided by broadsides of round shot at close quarters perhaps the [illegible] gun could [illegible] much better. But it is not likely that naval actions will be fought in this fashion. Captain Tegetoff has paid for his [illegible] fighting after the old fashion. Had [illegible] hauled his flag to the Basilisk or the Blitz, and shelled the Danish frigate from an ironclad's boat, he might possibly have won a victory instead of merely fighting a creditable battle.

It is not [illegible] to understand what these gunboats were at. We are told that they kept out of range; they were perfectly justified in doing [illegible] we are told also that they made [illegible] be possible of their rifled guns to annoy the [illegible] we naturally ask for the results of their [illegible] actice. The only reply is that they are [illegible] said to have inflicted considerable injury [illegible] Danes; but it is clear that they did not prevent the Danes from winning the battle, or retiring with their ships in safety. The real fighting, in fact, seems to have been almost confined to the action at close quarters between the Schwartzenberg and the Niels Juel. While the two ships were allowed by their consorts to have [illegible] rivilege of action, or whether any impediment prevented the closer interference of the other [illegible] cannot say, but with the defeat of the Schwartzenberg came the defeat of allies. The Radetzky, we are told, did her best to effect a diversion, and [illegible] me loss but with little success. The Danes listened in true British fashion on their big [illegible] antagonist, and refused to be turned aside by any other attack. They clung like bull-dogs to the Schwartzenberg, and never quitted her tail [illegible] as disabled. The result justified their tenacity, for when the frigate retreated, the squadron [illegible] eated, and the Danes remained masters of [illegible]

The moral to be drawn from this lesson is important. Few readers have overlooked the general similarity between the Austrian frigate and many frigate in the British service. Our screw 50's are mounted like the Schwartzenberg, mainly with heavy smooth-bored guns to which a rifled cannon or two have been added. Many of our captains, too, we suspect, would be disposed, like Captain Tegetoff, to close with the enemy, to rely upon broadsides and round shot in preference to long ranges and shells, and to believe still in the excellence of the tactics which secured us our supremacy half a century ago. We fear that even when rifled guns do enter into the armament of a ship they are regarded with no great favour, and that assiduous practice with these new-fangled weapons is not very common. We can only say that such prejudices are very unfortunate, and will certainly lead to serious disaster if ever the occasion occurs. Battles in future will be won by those who accept with the greatest promptitude and turn to the best advantage the inventions of modern science. The Danes gained this victory by their shells; the Austrians lost it by their old-fashioned practice. Such, we may depend upon it, will be the general character of future actions. If a frigate carries but half-a-dozen rifled guns, those guns are the most important portion of her armament. It is with those that the crews should be most carefully exercised. Every new weapon requires skill, study, and practice, and it is of no avail to say that we are not completely satisfied with any particular pattern yet produced. That may be true, but any gun provisionally adopted should be studied and worked with patient practice as the best gun of the time. It is only by thus keeping pace with scientific progress that we can keep our position on the seas. New arms will tell against old arms in naval battles as surely as they told at Dybbol, nor will any feats of valour or daring suffice against such material preponderance.

A NEW STEAMSHIP.

(From the Times.)

One of those extraordinary inventions or designs which come to us in such numbers from America, and which occasionally create a perfect revolution among scientific trades, and even among sciences themselves, is just now in process of being tried on the banks of the Thames, at Mr. Hepworth's shipbuilding-yard near Poplar. This is what is termed a "cigar ship"—that is, a yacht-steamer the hull of which is immensely long, perfectly round, and which, in fact, precisely resembles, as its name implies, the shape of a cigar, with the exception that both ends are very finely pointed, instead of, as in a cigar, only one. The theories that have been advanced about the sea-going qualities and immense speed of vessels built in this shape are plausible enough; and, indeed, are so alluring and based on apparently such solid *data* that we are exceedingly glad to see that one way or the other they are likely to be theories no longer. The "cigar ship's" hull is nearly finished, and the "cigar ship" itself will be launched completed, and with her steam up, by the middle of August, so that we have not very long to wait before the problem is solved, and we are proved either to have been all in the dark as to shipbuilding from the days of Noah to this year of grace, or, on the other hand, Mr. Wienan's yacht is consigned to that place for good intentions, the paving of which must just now be in a state of pre-eminent repair. The vessel which is to set at rest these great doubts is being built as the private yacht of an American gentleman, who has designed everything connected with the ship, and who is having his designs executed by Mr. Hepworth in the most perfect workmanship of which wrought iron is capable. The hull is almost complete, and, as the shell of a ship, it looks one of the most extraordinary objects it is possible to imagine. It is so at variance with all our generally received notions of nautical beauty of form that one can only stare at it in mute surprise, though there is something about its long tapering lines so suggestive of enormous speed that one feels rather ashamed such a simple idea should never have occurred to any one before. In justice to our own age, however, it must be said that such a vessel could only be imagined when iron ships were in use, and iron shipbuilding had reached its highest stages of development. Looking at her now, she appears to be nothing more than a gigantic iron main pipe, or some vessel of the Great Eastern class, having a rudder wide down the centre in the middle, and tapered to a mere point of some ten inches at either end. Her length over all is 256ft., and her greatest width and depth is in the middle, where the circle is 16ft. diameter. Thus, then, her length is 16 times greater than her greatest width. She is built throughout of the finest boat plates, the same parts of steel, in some of Low Moor iron. To the water-lines these plates are 5-8ths of an inch thick; above the water-line they are only 5-16ths. Her [illegible] her a little over 300 tons [illegible] according to builders measurement. [illegible] are powerful [illegible] without any longitudinal stringers [illegible] out her entire length she is divided by means of [illegible] into [illegible] than 13 water-tight compartments, and in the engine and boiler rooms is further strengthened by inner rings of angle-iron seven inches deep, which are rivetted to the side, and placed as close as intervals of 3ft. apart. Underneath, in addition to the keel, is a broad band of the best Low Moor iron, which runs almost from end to end, and which is about 1in. thick by 3ft. wide, and meant to protect her in case of her taking the ground. Inside is an iron floor, which also runs from end to end, to be hereafter covered with wood, and form, in fact, the lower passenger deck of the yacht. This floor amidships is only about six feet from the bottom of the cylinder, so that overhead there is a roomy cabin enough, much resembling in shape a small railway tunnel. The upper deck is 130ft. long by 10½ft. broad, and is formed by holding for that length what we may call a square flat topped cover on the top of the cylinder. This cover or deck is 4ft. 10in. high altogether, of which the lower 2ft. is of iron, rivetted to the top of the cylinder, and the other 2ft. 10in. of common light wooden bulwarks. She is to have two short funnels, and these and her little deck and a small part of the upper curve of the cylinder are all that will be seen out of water.

Much for her external appearance, to which we need only add that the rivets that fasten her are countersunk, so that she presents outwardly a perfectly smooth surface, while the workmanship of her joints is so perfect that even the touch fails to detect the slightest irregularity in her smoothness. So far, then, her form, length, and small midship section will have a great deal to do with her speed, but when to these favourable conditions is added the immense power with which she is hoped to be driven, it is no wonder that such a rate of going as 26 knots, or nearly 30 miles, an hour is confidently talked of by her designer and builder. Her engines are to be three-cylinder, driven at high pressure, turning one steel shaft (made by Mr. Krupp) which runs through the whole length of the vessel, projecting from the fine points at each end, where it carries a screw. These screws are to be four feet greater in diameter than the greatest diameter of the vessel,—namely 22 feet, and each is to have eight blades, because the two points being only say a foot or so below the water, four of the blades of each screw will always be out as it revolves, while there will always be four of each immersed to do the work of propulsion. In fact, we cannot better describe the general shape of the ship and its mode of progression when at sea than by likening it to a porpoise with a tail at each end. Under each screw is a rudder, and by steering with both the vessel can be turned as on a pivot. As the extreme points would be too fine to admit the passage of the screw shaft and its bearings also, this difficulty is obviated by making 16ft. of each end revolve with the shaft, and therefore form part of it, so that, with the increased diameter of the point at the end of the 16ft. towards the midships, there is ample room gained for both shaft and bearings. Her boilers, like all the rest about this vessel, are on a new plan. There are four of them on the locomotive principle, with verticle tubes. A blast fan is to give them draught, and they are to work at 150 lbs. pressure. This is a great pressure, but, as the boilers are built far stronger than even locomotive boilers, it is asserted that they could be worked up to 1,000lb., or even 1,100lb., with safety. There are 136ft. of fire-bar surface, and it is expected that with the aid of the blast fan each of these 136ft. can be made to burn 50lb. of coal per hour. If the furnaces can accomplish this, then, according to the rules which give one nominal horse power for every 2½lb. of coals consumed per hour. Mr. Wienan's yacht will be working at more than 2,500-horse power. For very fast ocean-going steamships the rate of horse power to tonnage is about 2½ tons to one nominal horse power; that is to say, roughly, engines of 500-horse power for a fast steamship of 1,250 tons. But our best mail steamships on their fastest trips find it difficult to burn their 30lb. of coal per foot of firebar surface per hour. If Mr. Wienan's then, can burn his 50lb., he will, as we have stated, be working up to nearly 2,500-horse power or at the rate of eight indicated horse power to every ton burden of his vessel; and this, with her slender form smooth surface, and very small midship section (only 100ft.), should give her extraordinary speed. We do not at all say that all these results are to consumption of coal, &c, are certain to be effected, as the principle is quite a new one. The vessel, however, is built to accomplish it, and on the part of the public, who will be the ultimate gainers, we hope she may. It is said also, that, as regards motion at sea, rolling and pitching will be reduced to a *minimum*, and certainly her form seems to suggest that such a result will be accomplished. With no top hamper in the way of masts and with all her weights well below the water-line she is certainly not likely to roll. But if she does not pitch, but cuts through the water, she will "take it in over all," and in that case, with her upper deck so near the sea, it would be swept fore and aft. By the end of August all these doubts will be settled, for in the middle of that month she is to be launched, as we have said, from Mr. Hepworth's yard, and launched ready for sea with her steam up. As a bold trial of a new principle at the inventor's own expense and risk, she will, at least, deserve success, and Mr. Wienan has paid a compliment to our national spirit of progress and desire for improvement in preferring to build his first yacht here instead of in America; so that we shall be, in either event, the first gainers by the experiment.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

(From the Saturday Review.)

A clever man speaking in the House of Lords has much more chance of making his opinions known to his countrymen than an equally clever man speaking anywhere else. As long as this prominence lasts it is impossible to say that the House of Lords has lost the real elements of power, and it is upon its continuing thus to hold the first claim on the attention of educated readers that its permanence as a living institution depends. But of course the vitality of such a privilege must necessarily be materially affected by the use that is made of it and the value that is shown for it by its possessors. The first condition of inducing others to believe in you is that you should entertain some sort of belief in yourself. Even a Beef-eater could not properly perform his part in the exalted ceremonies in which he takes a share if he looked upon himself as a sham. The permanence of the Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, in spite of the reforming zeal of the last thirty years, is chiefly due to their unaffected faith in their own importance. It was not a sentiment that was shared by any calm observer; but it was impossible to persuade the mass of men that a body whose self-assertion was so vigorous could be wholly destitute of vitality. Of course however, the converse of the same process may take place. If the Peers persist in believing that the chief object of their House is only to furnish a place for passing an idle hour or two before dinner they will soon succeed in converting the public to their way of thinking. No set of men can possibly be such good judges of the amount of value and interest to be attached to the Peers' debates as the Peers themselves; and if they decide, by a majority of about four hundred to five, that the debates are not worth attending to their countrymen will respectfully bow to their decision. No one will care to study the proceedings of an Assembly which itself treats them with contempt. The whole theory, or oratory, even to those who do not hear it but merely read the report of it, depends on the supposition that it is an attempt to persuade somebody. If it is once understood that earnest appeals to "my Lords" to come to this or that conclusion are addressed really to a vast wilderness of red benches, speckled here and there by one or two sleepy Peers, who are lingering behind out of civility, the seriousness of the language used becomes transparently unreal. A dialogue between Lord Derby and Lord Russell will no doubt be always interesting. But it might be done cheaper. The magnificent palace, the well-paid staff, the cumbrous forms, are all costly surplusage if the final cause of the whole arrangement be nothing more than to allow two accomplished statesmen to provide political essays for the readers of the newspapers the next day. Newspaper articles are very good things in their way, but it is not the function of the House of Lords to furnish them. Speeches in Parliament are of value in instructing the public mind chiefly because they appear in the form of a debate. And a debate implies something that can be dignified by the name of an Assembly. If the present condition of the House of Lords is dreary for want of listeners, the future threatens to be more gloomy still by reason of a much more serious deficiency. If there are no persons active of Law Lords, some half-dozen first-rate speakers in the House of Peers, and they are able, even in the absence of an audience, to produce something that in the papers looks like a good debate. To a spectator the proceeding is less impressive. It looks as if these few enthusiastic orators were, in their zeal, like the Attorney in the shade, and were making an effort to convert the furniture. But these unedifying accessories do not make their appearance in the reports, and for the present the effect is sufficiently good. But how will it be when the present generation of orators has passed away? The same balance of tastes which makes a peer unfailingly prefer his dinner to his debate operates to make debating an unpopular amusement with the younger generation. With one or two exceptions, there is not [illegible] political thought. Do the Peers seriously imagine that the public discovers that their body contains neither an audience who care to listen nor speakers who care to speak it will be able to retain its hold over opinion, or even to preserve the formal powers which it has inherited from a less self-indulgent age?

DANGERS ARISING FROM CONTINENTAL MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF ENGLAND.

(From the Economist.)

Many wars would be avoided if nations understood each other's characters and constitutions better than they do. We are constantly told by Frenchmen and Americans,—"Oh! you don't at all comprehend us, and you never will. You misconstrue both our motives and our conduct, and seem quite unable to do justice either to the loftiness of our nature or the excellence of our political institutions." When they speak thus we are generally silent; and, though believing that we are not altogether so dull or so ignorant as they fancy, we are willing to admit that there may be much truth in what they say. Assuredly we might hold the same sort of language to the Prussians and the Austrians just now. Neither the German governments nor the German people appear to have any real insight in the actual temper and political idiosyncracies of Englishmen;—and their blindness is at the present crisis full of danger. They see that both in the Polish case and in the Dano-German case our diplomatic menaces and our apparent wishes have squared ill with our practical proceedings; they, in consequence, having long ceased to, now despise us;—and in this matter we cannot say that they may not be in a measure right. But they assume that the discrepancy between our language and our actions will therefore necessarily continue;—and in this they are wholly wrong. They see that we have borne much with long-suffering, and they conclude in consequence that we shall bear anything;—and here again they are mistaken, and the mistake is dangerous. They perceived that the English nation, at the outset, was strongly and resolutely averse to war; and they have leaped to the conclusion that this aversion does and will continue to the end. They never fell into a more complete or more mischievous error in their lives.

There is no blame to foreigners in not being able to understand us, for we are an incousistent and impulsive people; but there is great danger. What other nations see is that we are a slow, and up to a certain point a patient, race. They know that our middle classes are busily engaged in making money in a veriety of creditable enterprises that men who are thus engrossed hate all disturbance and uncertainties; that merchants, as a rule, detest war; and that those who have so many irons in the fire are naturally and systematically pacific. They know, moreover, that when we are in adversity we don't like to add to our national expenditure and our national taxation; and that Russell was just told them that when we are in prosperity we shrink from anything which would risk the handsome balance at our bankers'. They observe, also, that there is a very prominent and a very clever section of our politicians who on principle object to any interference in foreign quarrels, and who are systematic advocates of peace at almost any price so far they are all right:—where they are at fault is in not perceiving that this is not *the whole* of our character, and that there comes a time when this temper, presumed on too far, changes into its exact opposite.

They cannot understand that, though not a military people, we are essentially a warlike people; that our middle classes, and even our working classes, are not easily aroused to take an intense interest in war; that they are more excited than most nations by tales of victory or defeat; and that no conflict can go on long near their own shore, especially if it be accompanied with stirring incidents, without arousing in them a strong inclination to join in the affray. They understand still less the excessively vehement, and after a time almost bloodthirsty, though prefectly disinterested, indignation which is generated in the English mind at the sight of manifest injustice, especially when that justice is perpetrated by the powerful on the weak. They scarcely realise at all that a nation so slow to suspect in insult, and so thickskinned as often to laugh at it, will, if it be repeated and persisted in gradually flare up into a degree of fury to which their own touchy and superficial passions are a joke. Least of all do they understand, or can they believe that, when once these sentiments have reached a certain point, the most pertinancious and eloquent remonstrances of the "Peace Party" are absolutely unheard, the fear of heavy taxation and extravagant expenditure and mercantile disturbance disappears like smoke, and even the commercial classes become as furiously warlike as the army itself. If they had watched the gradual and of late rapid change that has come over English feeling since the crossing of the Rider and the storming of Duppel; if they had heard the cheers with which the news of the Danish victory off Heligoland was welcomed not only in the House of Commons but on *the Stock Exchange*,—they might be made aware that the nation has at last been pretty nearly goaded into a mood which is very dangerous and may soon become well-nigh irrational.

There is another matter which the Germans do not understand,—*viz.*, the difficulties under which our Diplomatists and Ministers act and speak when they are not clear of the feeling of the country, or when that feeling is indifferent or hostile, and the marvellous manner in which those difficulties vanish, as by magic, the moment that feeling is indisputably with them. Some months since, even if the Cabinet had wished to go to war, it would not have been able to do so. When Parliament met, it became obvious that the temper of the nation was intensely pacific; we did not see what we were to fight for, nor why we should fight at all; no definite or satisfactory solution of the question could be laid before us as an object worth money and bloodshed; and the aggressive violence and insolence of the two great Teutonic Powers had not yet proceeded far enough to rouse our indignation. Nor did many persons believe that they would act as shamelessly as they have done. The country would not *then* have followed even Lord Palmerston into a war. Now, however,—though the best moment for interference has unquestionably been suffered to go by; though it is by no means clear for what distinct scheme we should interfere, nor what good we should do by interference; though it would cost us twice as much money and twice as many lives to expel the invaders now as would have sufficed to prevent the invasion,—yet there can be no doubt that if Lord Palmerston were to-morrow to send the Channel Fleet to Elisnore and, at the certainty of war, peremptorily to order back the Prussians and the Austrians to their own country, or if he were to resign because he was not permitted to do this, the country would back him almost as one man. And it would do this, although such a proceeding, without the concurrence of France or Russia, would be one of the rashest measures he ever ventured on. And it is equally certain that the first decisive victory gained by our fleet or army over the invaders of Denmark would be the signal for such another war-fever spreading over all classes as astonished and almost pained beholders during the last year of the Crimean struggle. We do not say that this would be right and reasonable. We do not say that we should be able to give a satisfactory reply to any philosophic Austrian who asked us what *object* we proposed to ourselves by going to war. We should probably be able to explain to him that we went to war, not to enforce these or those terms, this or that compromise, but because the injustice and wanton cruelty committed by him and his had made our honest blood boil, and that we could look on inactive no longer. We should go to war, not because we had a propose to gain, but because we had feelings—and righteous feelings—to express.

There is one ominous symptom of British feeling which the Prussians at least would do well to mark and ponder. A year or two ago a rumour was afloat that the French were preparing to extend their frontier to the left bank of the Rhine. It would have created the greatest excitement in this country; and the almost unanimous sentiment among all classes would have been that such an aggression and such an aggrandisement of the chief military monarchy on the Continent must not be tolerated for an hour. The first steps towards the realisation of such a scheme would have given the signal for an immediate rupture of friendly relations, if not for more decided measures of opposition. Now, on the contrary, the idea is calmly discussed, with interest indeed but with neither anger nor dismay;—and if Louis Napoleon were to move for that object to-morrow, the first remark we should hear from Englishmen would be: "It will serve Prussia right; she has set the example of spoliation and oppression, and we at least will not interfere to save her from the merited punishment of her wrong-doing."

THE DEBATES IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

(From the Times.)

The debates in the French Chamber [illegible] Finances of the Empire have not furnished any very valuable criticism of the past, and they give us little hope of improvement in the future. The representatives of the old *regime* are [illegible] on, and their speeches are worthy of their [illegible] knowledge of the principles of commercial legislation both M. Berryer and M. Thiers are in arrear of the Ministry of the Emperor. M. Berryer spoke with great effect on the dealings of the Empire with the Sinking Fund, but he diminished the force of his argument by adding to it a mass of untenable criticism. M. Thiers remains, as of old, an ardent Protectionist. He dislikes the Italian War because it was followed by the English Treaty, which he regards as a sacrifice of solid advantages on the part of France for the sake of re-establishing a shaken friendship. It was easy for M. Rouher to reply to speeches conceived in this spirit. A few sentences sufficed to scatter the sophisms of M. Thiers, and to explain the misconceptions of M. Berryer; but the real dangers of French Finance remained unexposed by the Opposition, and unnoticed by the Minister.

One of the worst symptoms of French Budgets is their extreme complexity. The errors of Imperial expenditure are not matters of account, but the way in which the accounts are presented to the Legislative Body effectually preserves those errors from exposure. There is a show of precision and arrangement which distracts the forces of the Opposition, and blunts the edge of criticism. Paradoxical as it may seem, it is probable that the French nation would be more prudent if it were not so provident. Every year four Budgets come on for discussion in the Chamber,—a final vote is asked for the Budget of the year before last, a supplementary vote for the Budget of the last year, a rectificatory vote for the Budget of the current year, and a first vote for the estimates of the next year. The discussion on these Budgets always ends in a vote with the same formalities. The Budget of the year before last is so completely a thing of the past that little need be said about it,—the excessive expenditure of the last year is invariably deplored, sad combinations have rendered it necessary to increase the expenditure of the current twelve months, but next year the golden age will return, and France will be blessed with a surplus. The expenditure of 1862 is the last which has been finally stated to the Chamber, and a reference to it will explain the mode of proceeding. In 1861 the first Budget for 1862 was presented, showing a contemplated expenditure of 78,800,000*l.*; in 1862 this statement was rectified by an additional estimate of 7,720,000*l.*; next it was supplemented by another million and a half; and, lastly, there was required to complete the actual expenditure a further sum of 720,000*l.* The first estimate of 78,800,000*l.* grew into a final 88,760,000*l.* It is true that 1862 was to be the last-year of supplemental credits, but although the name has been since disused the practice seems to be as lively as ever. The difference is that what was formerly done according to the law is now done against the law. The Senatus-consultum which decreed the extinction of these credits is practically a dead letter. The first Budget for 1863 amounted to 82,400,000*l.*, but when 1863 came it was rectified by an additional 5,320,000*l.*, and it has since been augmented by 3,760,000*l.*, and if it is not yet closed. The Budget of the current year was voted last year as 84,200,000*l.*, and it is now rectified by 5,600,000*l.*; but on the other hand the Budget of 1865 remains only 84,200,000*l.*, and France may hope that it will need no "rectification." The realization of hope is stayed from year to year, but the prospect is always before the nation. Sinister influences may be excited at Saigon, in Mexico, at Tunis, on the Danube, to destroy the fair picture of peace and prosperity. Meanwhile, the prospect of the future serves to mitigate the adverse appearance of the present. There is no doubt that next year will reproduce the phenomena which we now experience, but a Deputy would be very disloyal to the Emperor who could hint at such a possibility. The Minister informs the Legislative Body of the sum which will be required to defray the charges of next year, and he will sincerely use all his influence that this sum shall not be exceeded. It would be a very small but an efficacious reform were the Finance Minister to dispense with so extended a forecast. The Legislative Body and the nation would have a much more accurate notion of what the cost of Government is if the statements of expenses were confined to the current year, and the accounts of the past year were closed as soon as it has expired.

The figures we have given show that the first estimates of the annual charge have been almost uniformly growing of late years; but even this fact is hidden by the form in which those estimates are published. The first Budget of all—that which is presented nearly 12 months before it is wanted, and is destined to receive such large additions—is divided into three parts, severally appropriated to the ordinary expenditure, the extraordinary expenditure, and the special expenditure. The ordinary expenditure is preserved as low as possible for the purpose of comparison with the expenditure of previous Governments; but the extraordinary and the special expenditure present no special character that they should be separately classed. They include, indeed, a part of the estimates of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works for cross-roads, canals, bridges, and agricultural prizes and premiums; but, if we may except the recent speech of the Duc de Persigny, such expenses will be increased rather than diminished, and are as likely to be permanent as the charge for the National Debt. The separation of these so-call "extraordinary" exposnes is one of the means by which the real increase of expenditure is disguised. The normal expenditure of France under the last years of the Government of July and the first years of the Republic was about sixty millions; the present ordinary expenditure of the Empire is less than seventy millions, and the increase might easily be accounted for by the general rise in prices. But the permanent "extraordinary" expenditure of the Empire is twelve or fourteen millions, and the subsequent "rectifying" estimates are six or eight millions more so that the real increase in the cost of Government is from sixty to ninety millions.

The obscurity in which the expenditure of the Empire is involved naturally extends to its income. The prospective Budget, which states the anticipated charges of the next year, also contains an account of the receipts which may be expected, but there is extreme difficulty in discovering how the rectificatory and supplemental estimates are provided for. The first Budget for 1863 provided a surplus of 356,000*l.*, but as the statement of expenditure then published has been already exceeded by nine millions, this modest surplus has of course been long since absorbed. When the expenditure for the current year was first stated, it was accompanied by a summary of receipts showing a surplus of 200,000*l.*, but the expenditure has been "rectified" by the addition of 5,600,000*l.* These excesses have always been met by arrangements of the most temporary character, and such arrangements have been justified on the plea that the excess of expenditure was itself temporary in its nature. But in spite of every effort to avoid it, the indebtedness of the Empire has steadily and necessarily increased. The annual charge for the debt has grown from sixteen millions in 1851 to twenty-eight millions in 1865. It is true that all the charge is not permanent. Part of it arises from the payment of terminable and life annuities, and part is the interest on capital borrowed to carry public works; but allowing for these drawbacks, the real increase is sufficiently alarming. The Great Book of the funded debts has been opened and reopened. The floating debt has been almost continuously augmented, although most spendthrift means have been taken to prevent it. The possibility of a future reduction of the rate of interest on the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Rentes was anticipated, and sold at an improvident rate in order to apply the proceeds to the liquidation of the unfunded debt, but it keeps steadily at the level of forty millions. The treatment of the sinking fund seems, however, to be the greatest achievement of Ministerial ingenuity under the Empire. We were ourselves in former days guilty of some faults in that way; but here, as elsewhere, "they manage things better in France." A sinking fund existed under the first Empire, but the present fund dates from 1816. M. Berryer declares, and his statement can be perfectly accurate, that the amount taken from the accumulations of this fund since 1855 is sixty-four millions. M. Rouher says that the funds have been devoted to public works, but he ignores the fact that the money thus devoted to unproductive purposes is a real increase to the debt of the nation, and an increase unfairly so secured, at the time that these sums have been abstracted from the reserve there has been a nominal vote passed annually to support it. After a fact of this kind, it is idle to dwell on such a question as the Mexican indemnity, which is reckoned as a receipt of the coming year. The first financial task which awaits the Emperor Maximilian is to pay debts amounting to 5,000,000*l.* sterling in hard money. France is one of the creditors to be paid; but M. Rouher justly remarks that as France will negotiate the Mexican Loan it will take care to pay itself first.

An analysis of the Finance of the Empire is of course impossible except to show the real facts of the underbrushing, the concealment and the mode in which the figures are contrived. The facts will survive any analysis. The expenditure growing year by year, deficit following deficit, a debt increasing at compound interest, expedient after expedient resorted to, the ruler of France [illegible] in his career. The expenditure of a nation depends on the policy of its rulers. We believe that policy changed no improvement can be expected. The "Empire is peace." Peace is personified by the poets as a smiling maiden with plenty crowned. The Peace of France should be drawn as a haggard peasant, in complete steel, poughing his field with the patience of a dumb animal his bread diminished by the cost and his strength broken by the weight of his defensive armour.

ESSAYS ON FICTION.*

(From the Times.)

Not many reviews are worthy of review. It is not because a critical review is a weak performance that it is worthy of notice, but because if a book may be described as meat, and if the review of a book may be compared to meat cooked a second time, then the review of a review is as cabbage warmed the third time. Over and above this, it is the very nature of criticism—at least, that sort of criticism which takes the form of reviews—to be of fugitive interest. Criticism, like novels, must always be new. Almost all old criticism is worse than an old Directory. When the opinions were uttered they were of importance; they ruled the day. It requires but the lapse of a few years, and whatever was valuable in old criticism becomes a part of the current of educated thought, and is accepted as truism. So it comes to pass that nearly all the old critics are the objects, if not of contempt, yet of indifference. They are nothing to us; we wonder at their old reputation; we cannot make out by what secret power men who now seem to utter either commonplaces or falsehoods were able to dominate in the world of letters. The very names of an immense number of critics have become by words of reproach, and the critics who have been spared this ignominy have shown in their writings few of those qualities which command respect from age to age, and which would give authoritative influence to the criticism of the past.

Mr. Nassau Senior's *Essays on Fiction* deserve a longer life than reviews for the most part enjoy. They were contributed at various times between the years 1821 and 1857 to the chief quarterly reviews, and relate principally to the novels of Sir Walter Scott, of Sir Edward Lytton, and of Mr. Thackeray. But for the absence of Mr. Dickens's name from this list we should describe Mr. Senior's work as relating to the performances of the leading English novelists of the present century. We should be glad to know what such a thinker as Mr. Senior has to say of such a novelist as Mr. Dickens; but, indeed, he has room enough for discourse in dealing with three such men as Scott, Bulwer, and Thackeray. Mr. Senior's discourse will be found, if sometimes rambling in manner, always very acute in detail. It is difficult to light upon a page which does not contain some suggestive remark,—some clear sharp analysis, expressed in the earlier essays in very ornate language—in the later ones in condensed terse phrases. We are ever in contact with a mind of rare energy, and in its companionship are led to see deeper into the nature, the purposes, and the influences of fiction. But as we close Mr. Senior's most interesting volume, we ask—is it the fault of the writer or the fault of his subject that from these elaborate essays on fiction, in which, again and again, we encounter very earnest attempts to classify and systematize the art of novel writing, we carry away few definte ideas of universal application? In our view it is the fault not of the writer, but of his theme. Novels are the most difficult things to generalize upon, except jests. No man has ever yet been able to define what is wit. The moment we attempt to define it we are reminded of some good jest which lies beyond the pale of the definition. So the moment we begin to set bounds to the art of the novelists, and have established some pet theory as to the relative importance of plot, of character, of passion, of dialogue, or of scenery, instantly a new novelist turns up, who, setting our theories at defiance, takes the public by storm, and is crowned king of the circulating libraries. All attempts at the generalization of art are useful but it is well to recognize that in the present state of our knowledge they are only attempts, they are not to be regarded as final results, and they have no claim to scientific precision.

Mr. Senior's most able essay is that on Sir Walter Scott. It is a careful study of our greatest novelist. It analyzes the plots and classifies the characters of the *Waverley Novels* with curious felicity, and shows how the mighty wizard reveals himself here, and there falls into mannerism. Although Mr. Senior is not backward at finding out the weak places in these novels, his admiration for Sir Walter is unbounded, and sometimes he makes out a very ingenious defence for the great master, where most persons would be disposed to admit that he had failed. Who of us, for example, has not thought that Sir Walter's ladies and gentlemen, especially if they are his heroes and heroines are rather insipid and unreal? We admire his beggars and gipsies, and smugglers and peasants, the favourites of Kings and Queens, and the Kings and Queens themselves. We admire the very highest and the very lowest ranks of the society to which he introduces us; but that rank to which the author himself belonged seems to be described with a less forcible touch. How superior, says Mr. Senior, quoting the general opinion, is Effie Deans to Lady Staunton, and Daddie Ratton to Sir George! How much bolder and how much more accurate appears to us the pencil that struck out Dandie Dinmont than that which drew, though with far more elaboration, Mr. Pleydell! How much more do his Mary of Scotland and Elizabeth of England appear to resemble Queens than his

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *St. Bernard*, W. R. Mann, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Glen Nevgue*, G. Rogers, bound to Calcutta.
Ship *Gloucestershire*, J. Tomlinson, bound to Liverpool.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Salsette*, for Aden and Suez, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

Bombay, Friday, 17th June 1864.

London.

Robert Small—100 bags coffee, 150 cwt., Khimjee Visram & Co.

Winterthur—300 packages cloves, 363 cwt, 1 qur. 27 lb, Soomerdass Mooljee : 122 packages coffee, 150 cwt, 0 qur. 5 lb, Withuldass Mungaljee.

Varra—160 bags castorseed, 200 cwt—S. Narayen & Co.

Liverpool.

Alagar—208 bales cotton, 728 cwt, Nursey Gopaljee.

Ann Buckle—2004 bales cotton, 7014 cwt, Oocildass Virjee & Co.

Arvea—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Gocalnath Sarukhnath.

Belle Isle—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt, Lukmeedass Khimjee & Co.

Black Eagle—3 bales cotton, 101 cwt, Doongersy Chuttoor : 24 bales cotton, 84 cwt, Toolsidass Wroaorcry : 32 bags linseed, 48 cwt, 93 bags surseeed 139½ cwt, Cooverjee Dewcrn : 77 bales cotton, 269½ cwt, Cassambhoy Nathubhoy Sons & Co; 22 bales cotton, 77 cwt, Toolseedas Woomersy : 54 bales cotton, 189 cwt, Dyall Jairaz.

Caroline—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt, Mooranjee Toolseedass : 24 bales cotton, Mooljee Dewjee & Co.

Castilion—27 bales cotton, 98¼ cwt, Ramjee Sewjee ; 32 bales wool, 96 cwt, Nurse Rottonsey.

City of Amoy—900 bags surseed, 350 cwt, Vussonjee Vaujee.

Clanmerdon—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt, Tharra Khemjee ; 150 bales cotton, 525 cwt, Kessowdass Madhowdass & Co.

Fermain—90 bags linseed, 135 cwt, Topen Enderjee

Floating Light—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Kessowjee Vaujee.

Gleadower—250 bags surseeed, 375 cwt, Kessowjee Vaujee.

Great Australia—29 bales cotton 94¼ cwt, Gocalnath Savnknath ; 174 bales cotton, 609 cwt, Mooljee Dhunjee.

Harold—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt, Versy Damjee.

Illustrious—250 bales cotton 825 cwt, Jehangirjee Hormusjee.

King of Italy—54 bales cotton, 189 cwt, 76 bales wool, 228 cwt, Merwanjee Framjee & Co. : 85 bales cotton, 297½ cwt, Eamjee Cuimna.

Lepanto—70 bales wool, 210 cwt, Lilladhur Govindjee ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, P. and D. F. Cama & Co. : 125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt, Jugjeevun Hemjee : 16 bales cotton, 56 cwt, Ambiedass Ticumdass & Co.

Matheran—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Mungesh Pandoorang

Nydia—100 bales cotton, 350 cwts, Vussunjee Goculdass ; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, A. Bell & Co.

Ontario—21 bales cotton, 73½ cwt, Dawood Sassoon & Co.

Owen Glendower—150 bales coiryam, 375 cwt, Gunny Team : 288 bales cotton, 1,008 cwt, Framjee Sands & Co. ; 55 bales wool, 165 cwt, Goculdass Lilladhur.

Sattara—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt, A. Bell & Co. : 11 bales cotton, 38½ cwts, P. & D. F. Cama & Co.

Sea King—16 bales cotton, 231 cwt, Sevlall Motecchall ; 458 bales cotton, 1,593 cwt, D. & M. Parsotumdass & Co.

Sedbury—200 bundles linseed, 100 cwt, Mungesh Pandoorung.

Wabeno—½ half bale cotton, 1½ cwt, Hormusjee Dadabhoy.

Havre.

Gertrude—22 bales orchellaweed, 75 cwt, Dhunjee Mewjee : 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt, B. H. Cama : 500 bales cotton, 1,750 cwt, D. and M. Parsotumdass & Co.

City of London—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Toolseedass Woomersy : 259 bales cotton, 906½ cwt, J. Siegfried & Co.

Swiftsure—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt, Moorarjee Poonja.

Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette*—1 case samples of cotton, &c., Comber Sons & Co

Suez.

Steamer *Salsette*—2 packages piece goods, Lullobhoy Moolchund : 1 bale piece goods, 40 corges & 1 No. Momundaly Tyebally.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

794 Robert Small, Darke—Forbes & Co. (c.l. June 1)
687 Winterthur, Seward—Hunchke & Co. (c.l. May 21)
395 Yarra, Teasdale—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 30)

FOR LIVERPOOL

1466 Advance, Wyles—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. Mar. 17)
534 Agincourt, Penrice—Lyon Brothers & Co. (c.l. May 19)
1361 Alagar, Pierce—Wise, Martin, Young & Co. (c. l. May 12)
294 Ann Buckle, Lyle—Ashburner, Bell & Co. (c.l. May 7)
1096 Arran, Martin—Macnee & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1349 Arundel—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 30)
1055 Barslaw, Hughes—John Chrew & Co.
1189 Belle Isle, Webster—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c.l. May 23)
1547 Black Eagle, Basset—John Clover & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1414 British Empire, Jones—Mungaldass Bhoorung.
760 Cambay, Jackson—Finlay Clark & Co. (c. l. May 26)
1132 Caroline, Atheridge. (c. l. May 20)
1350 Castilian, Welburn—W. Nicol & Co. (c.l. May 20)
1549 Clanmerdon, Gibson—John Clover & Co. c.l. April 29)
998 City of Amoy, McMillan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
1066 Egeria, Peel—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. April 7)
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Cooper—Bates & Co. (c. l. March 28)
1 Fermain, Hammond—Cowasjee Dinshaw & Co.
849 Forest Queen, Roy—E. Bates & Co. (c.l. April 7)
1069 Forganhall, Wood—J. P. Cornforth & Co. (c. l. May 28)
848 Gertrude, Spelkens—Cowasjee Dinshaw & Co.
760 Gleadower, Hughes—B. H. Cama. (c.l. May 5)
1241 Gloucestershire, Tomlinson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1660 Great Australia,—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
394 Harold, Poedelice—F. Sands & Co. (c. l. May 12)
1562 Harmonides,—Daly and Sorabjee. (c. l. May 12)
1117 Henry Moore,—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. May 3)
1172 Illustrious, Watson—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 13)
895 J. Carnegie, Forster—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 5)
1363 King of Italy, Browne—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.
900 Lepanto, Martin—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. l. May 25)
1191 Matsaura, Stenhouse—Duff, Captain. (c. l. May 23)
1240 Mistress of the Sea, Orkney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
776 Matheran, Allen—J. W. Wright & Co. (c. l. June 1)
883 Nydia, Pearson—Cardwell, Parsons & Co. (c. l. May 24)
1062 Ontario Vellacott—Ewart, Lathana & Co. (c.l. May 5)
990 Owen Glendower,—Macnee & Co. (c. l. April 25)
1328 Princess Alexandra—J. Clover & Co. (c. l. April 4)
227 Queen of the Mersey—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c.l. May 12)
999 Sarzano, Killick, Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 18)
1161 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. May 2)
1071 Sea King—P. of W. S. Co. Limited. (c. l. May 19)
1075 Staveley, Campbell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. April 28)
1227 Strongbow, Crombie—B. Shipping & Co. (c. l. May 23)
1161 Shannon, Dunbar—W. Nicol & Co.
614 Sedberg, Robert—M. Pandoorung. (c.l. May 28)
1099 Sebastian Cabot, Steele—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1193 Thunderbolt, Wetherell—O. S. O. Co. (c. l. May 23)
1136 Tasmania, Steel—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1250 Victoria Cross, Leask—Coupland & Co.
599 Wabeno, Fillan—Finlay Clark & Co. (c.l. May 21)

FOR HAVRE.

531 City of London, Ferguson, Finlay, Clark & Co.
665 Gertrude—Macindoe, Rogers & Co.
1326 Swiftsure, Mayhew—Wallace & Co.

ST. THOMAS FOR ORDERS.

722 Sultana, Williams—Lyon Brothers & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

781 Martaban, Hepburn—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

364 Ann Jenkins, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CHINA.

810 Eloisa, Philpott—B. H. Cama.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1197 Hamibai, Richardson—W. Nicol & Co.
1197 Herald, McGarth—Lawrence & Co.
1160 Southern Belle,—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. June 16)

FOR MAULMAIN.

1081 Clifton Belle, Bird—Coupland & Co.

NOT FIXED.

775 Adelaide, Richardson—Wallace & Co.
611 Alicia, Anderson—J. W. Wright & Co.
1118 Astronomer,—Thomas.
Alligator, —Dacoda.
Amazon—Dannerberg Fulcher, Cooper & Co.
784 Atiet Rahemon, Jones.
952 Admiral, Smith—Lawrence & Co.
1031 Annie, Barker—W. Nicol & Co.
368 Atalanta, Lestos.
679 Asteroid, Gardener.
1599 Assaye, Thomas—B. H. Cama.
982 Arabistan.
761 Bhoojy Nuggur, Bonnett.
1199 Badena, Slitphen.
1036 Belle Maria, Irvine—J. W. Wright & Co.
474 Camila, Crockett.—Forbes & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—W. Nicol & Co.
1142 Catherine Ranken, McMillan—B. H. Cama.
719 Cameo, Lame—Coupland & Co.
1209 Challenge, Lord—W. Nicol & Co.
Cospatrick Elmslie.
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co.
1069 Culloden, Gibson—W. Nicol & Co.
875 Caribean, Robinson—Ewart Latham & Co.
302 Cama Family, Millar—B. H. Cama & Co.
933 Colombo, Belcher—Lawrence & Co.
769 Daphne, Foreman—Gray & Co.
999 Dolbadran Castle, Mesnard, S. & N. Nanabhoy.
1198 Duleep Singh, Jennings—W. Nicol & Co.
1132 Ellen Stuart, Lyons—J. W. Wright & Co.
1047 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell—A. H. Huschke & Co.
364 Fatul Currim—H. M. Sedick.
375 Favorite, Benti.
1135 French Empire, Clark—Ewart Latham & Co.
624 Fort William, Castle.
Falkland, Muir
467 Good Success, McGregor.
1849 Henry Fernie, Page—W. Nicol & Co.
1319 Indus, Hicks, P. & O. Co.
453 Johana, Hoster—A. H. Huschke & Co.
1396 Lancastrian, Donaldson—Lyon Brothers, & Co.
1393 Longwood, Ellis—Western India S. Co.
364 Marie Leonie—Joseph.
1069 Maldon, Scott—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
903 Marguerite, Berrin—Coupland & Co.
776 Monarchy, Day—Mahomed.
621 Morning Star, Taverner—Dossa Cirpall & Co.
734 Moravyaine, Penton—W. Nicol & Co.
617 Ningpo, Miners.
1169 Owangandy, Brown—E. Bates & Co.
606 Pearl, Browne—H. M. Sedick.
1313 Pride of the Ocean, Anderson—B. H. Cama.
924 Prince of Wales, Hunter—Lawrence & Co.
151 Romania, Cruikshank—P. of W. Ship. Co. L.
347 Rahamanee, Nacoda, Dumodhur Ragowjee
396 Roxy O'Moore, Leach—C. de Mancelyce. (For sale)
761 Sailor Prince, Causey—Souza, Pinto & Co.
1533 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.
265 Sturdy (s)—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
989 Southampton, Linstrom—Macnee & Co.
1160 Sparkler, McLoughton—W. Nicol & Co.
570 Southern Cross, Milman.
932 St. Bernard, Mason—Ruttonjee Edaljee, Esq.
1236 Sydenham, Harding—
440 Spitfire, Mills—The Captain.
647 Tartar, Smith—Watson Bogle & Co.
1069 Tasmania, Rice—W. Nicol & Co.
874 Tinto, McDougall—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
Thule (s)
Western Empire,
792 William Knibston, Logan—Finlay Clark & Co.
647 Zemindar, Jones—W. Nicol & Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—June 10, Screw Steamer *Nada*, Mathes, from Bombay 1st and Cochin 6th June.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANG

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0 7/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	100¾
Ditto	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	30 Do. do.	100
China	90 Do. do.	226½.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	210 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	278 pr. ct. pm.
Bank of India	150	.....	91 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	100	.....	47 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	145 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	6 do.	189 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	160 pr. ct. pm [nominal.
Charterred Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	10 do.	240 pr. ct. pm.
Asiatic Bank Corpn.	120	.....	225 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	200 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	12 do.	155 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	175	.....	96 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	75 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Bombay Presidency Bank	.....	.....	18 pr. ct.
East India Bank	.....	.....	15 per ct.
India Peninsula London & China Bank	50	.....	30
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation	100	.....	18
Financial Association of India	100	.....	46
'PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 24,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 15,000 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 3,500 pm.
Elphinstone Land & Press Company Limited	.....	.....	Rs. 78,900 pr. share.
One whole Share comprising	.....	.....	
1 A Share	6,000	450	
1 B Share	6,000	179	
4 C Shares	6,000	.....	
2 Frere Press Co's Shares	1,500	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 36,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,400	.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 3,000 pm.
Scinde Press Co. Limited (Kurrachee)	500	.....	Rs. 700 pm.
Alexandra Press Co. Limited (Madras).	500	.....	Rs. 200 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-9	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm. [nominal.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. nmi.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
Messrs. Finlay's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000	... ...	Rs. 3,000 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	7½ per cent.	Rs. 1,500.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	10 do.	Rs. 450 prem.
East India Press Co.	200	.....	Rs. 250 prem.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 4,800
House and Land Investment Co.	900	.....	Par.
Bombay Coolmen & Building Co.	150	.....	Rs. 65 pm.
Bonded Warehouse.	600	.....	Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500	.....	Rs. 6,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	100 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	750	.....	Rs. 325 pm.
Princess of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	Par.
Union Shipping Co. Limited	1,000	.....	Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	250
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500	20 per ct.	Rs. 2,000 pm.
Treasher & Co. (Limited)	250	.....	8 pr. ct. pm.
Gas Office Co.	250	.....	nominal
[illegible]	50	.....	Par.
Agency	50	.....	
Kandalla Pottery Company	50	.....	5 pr. ct. pm.
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ltd.	50	.....	4½ pr. ct. pm.

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-3-0
Bank of England Notes	,, 10
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Carolus	,, 200
Mexican Dollars	,, 230
German Crowns	,, 214
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 222
Bar Silver	,, 105-8
Gold Leaf	,, 16-6

PRICES CURRENT (17th June 1864.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
New Broach and Surat (ready.)	Rs.	605 to 620
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,,	667 to 615
New Bhownagar, (ready.)	,,	610 to 615
New Oomravutlee	,,	585 to 600
New Dharwar Sawgined	,,	670 to 675
New Barsee and Nuggur	,,	575 to 585
New Veeravul	,,	520 to 540
New Khandeish	,,	570 to 575
New Poratchee	,,	525 to 550
New Accote	,,	610 to 615
New Mangalore	,,	540 to 549
New Hinghangaut	,,	660 to 670
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,430 to 1440.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 6-6 to 6-8 per cwt		
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,,	6-6 to 6-8
Gingellymixed (Black and White)	,,	32 to 34.
Niger	,,	33 to 34.
	,,	37 to 38 Nominal.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £750,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, and Umritsar, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange :—

On London	at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	p. rupee.
,,	,, 4 ,,	2s.	0d.	,,
,,	,, 3 ,,	Is.	11⅞d.	,,
,,	,, 2 ,,	Is.	11¾d.	,,
,,	,, 1 ,,	Is.	11¾d.	,,
,,	on Demand	Is.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand		Is.	11⅝d.	,,

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 ,,	4 ,, ,,
12 ,,	6 ,, ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for then Baks Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

A. MACKINTOSH, Manager.

S, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 17th June 1864.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.—CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,0000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esquire, Chairman.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq.
T. F. GRAY, Esq.
KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.

Auditors.

RICHARD LATHAM, Esq., JAMES BEVIS, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee

,,	4	do.	2s. 0d.	,,
,,	3	do.	Is. 11¾d.	,,
,,	2	do.	Is. 11½d.	,,
,,	1	do.	Is. 11⅜d.	,,
,,	On demand		Is. 11¼d.	,,

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad and Surat.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay to the Royal Bank of India or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month ; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	3	do.	4	do. do.
Do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
Do.	12	do.	6	do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1864. J. GORDON, Manager.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL TWO MILLION STERLING, IN 20,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, ESQ, *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS GRESWELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, ESQ.
DEANE J. MAHLER, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
MICHEL E. RODOCANACHI, Esq.
SPIRIDION MAVROJANI, ESQ.

Committee in Bombay.

D. SASSOON, Esq., *Chairman.*
The Honorable PREMABHOY HEMABHOY.
HAJI ESMAIL HAJI HUBIE, ESQ.

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.....Do. do.
MANCHESTER.....Do. do.
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange :—

Six months' sight		2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Three ,,	,,	2s.	0d.	do.
Two ,,	,,	Is.	11¾d.	do.
One ,,	,,	Is.	11½d.	do.
On demand on Bank of England.		Is.	11⅜d.	do.
On Scotland and Ireland.		Is.	11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..... Is. 11¼d. do.

Drafts on *the Bank of England, on Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manages will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also purchase or grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hong Kong or Shanghai.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per ct. per an.

do.	9	do.	5½	do do.
do.	6	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Depositis of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been called 15 days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft, free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, (Limited,) Bombay,*"

W. F. WESCHE, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 16th June 1864.

BANK OF INDIA.—INCORPORATED WITH UNLIMITED LIABILITY UNDER ACT No. XIX. OF 1857, OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.—CAPITAL SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 150 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. A. J. LEWIS, Advocate General Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq. RICHARD WILLIS, Esq.
HENRY FORMAN, Esq. LIMJEE MANOCKJEE, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—The London Joint Stock Bank.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the following rates :—

At 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4	do.	2s.	0¼d.	do.
3	do.	2s.	0d.	do.
2	do.	Is.	11¾d.	do.
1	do.	Is.	11½d.	do.
On demand		Is.	11¼d.	do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows :—

On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
,, Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 ,,
,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, 12 ,, ... 6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable, and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

JOHN GRAY, Manager.

Bombay, 10th June 1864.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 ma' sight above £50		2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
,,	4 do.	2s.	0½d.	,,
,,	3 do.	2s.	0¼d.	,,
,,	2 do.	2s.	0d.	,,
,,	1 do.	Is.	11½d.	,,
,,	On demand	Is.	11¾d.	,,
On Scotland	do.	} Is.	11½d.	,,
On Ireland	do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 3 day's sight.		} Is.	11½d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000, or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
,, ,, 6 ,, ... 5 ,,
,, ,, 3 ,, ... 4 ,,

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms :— to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN, Agent.

Bombay, 9th June 1864.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY. CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING. PAID-UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND. RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.

OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta, Madras, Sholapore, Surat, Ahmedabad, and Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum

Do.	,, 6	,,	5	,, ,,
Do.	,, 12	,,	6	,, ,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Do.	at 4	do.	2s.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	Is.	11¾d. do.
Do.	at 2	do.	Is.	11½d. do.
Do.	at 1	do.	Is.	11⅜d. do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	Is.	11¼d. do.
Scotland and Ireland.		do.	Is.	11⅜d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India ; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P.M. ; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.

Bombay, 13th June 1864.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)—*Incorporated by Royal Charter.*—ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)

RESERVED FUND, £2,25,000—(Rs. 22,50,000.)

Head Office.....LONDON. | Branch Office.....EDINBURGH. BRANCHES IN INDIA.—CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, AND KURRACHEE.—BRANCHES IN CHINA—SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG.—BRANCH IN NEW SOUTH WALES—SYDNEY.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight.....		2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
,,	4	do.	2s.	do.
,,	3	do.	Is.	11¾d. do.
,,	2	do.	Is.	11½d. do.
,,	1	do.	Is.	11⅜d. do.
,,	On Demand		Is.